

Mc GUFFEY'S

ECLECTIC
SPELLING
BOOK

REVISED EDITION



VAN ANTWERP · BRAGG · & CO.
CINCINNATI · NEW YORK

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PREFACE.

IN revising this book, care has been taken to preserve all the excellences that have so long and so favorably distinguished McGUFFEY'S ECLECTIC SPELLING-BOOK: and the chief changes that have been made, have been suggested by the evident plan of the original work.

The old system of indicating the pronunciation by numerals, called "superiors," has been abandoned, and the diacritical marks used by Webster have been adopted. The Revised Speller conforms in orthography, pronunciation, and syllabication to the latest edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. Exercises have been given on each of the distinctive marks used in the book, as will be seen by reference to Lessons 36-57.

A number of lessons have been added in the department of prefixes and suffixes, and now nearly all the more common of these etymological principles have been explained. (See Lessons 136-167.)

In arranging the text of the several lessons, the object has been not to appeal merely to arbitrary memory, but to associate each lesson with some principle of sound, meaning, or accent, which would tend to aid the pupil in acquiring a knowledge of our language. Several distinct lessons on pronunciation are given, and towards the close of the book numerous lessons of difficult words in orthography have been introduced.

Instead of indicating silent letters by italics, as has hitherto been done, a new type has been made in which such letters are canceled, thus enabling the pupil to discover their *status* at a glance.

The pages have been enlivened, as in the other books of this Series, by attractive engravings.

The publishers take pleasure in acknowledging the valuable services of W. B. Watkins, D.D., who planned and executed this revision.

DECEMBER, 1879.

THE ENGLISH ALPHABET.

THE English Alphabet consists of twenty-six letters, viz.: *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.*

Letters are divided into VOWELS and CONSONANTS.

The VOWELS are those letters which can be perfectly sounded without the aid of any other letter. The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u, w, and y.*

The vowel sounds of *w* and *y* are the same as those of *u* and *i.* *A, e, and o* are always vowels. *I, u, w, and y* are sometimes consonants.

A Diphthong is the union of two vowels in one sound.

When *both* vowels are sounded, the diphthong is called PROPER, because then it is really a DIPHTHONG, or *double sound*; that is, the sounds of the vowels unite; as, *oi* in *oil*; *ou* in *sound*.

When only *one* of the vowels is sounded, the diphthong is called IMPROPER, because then, as one of the vowels is silent, it is not *properly* a DIPHTHONG, though it takes that name; as, *oa* in *boat*, *ui* in *suit*, where *a* and *i* are silent.

The following diphthongs are in common use, viz.: *oi, oy, ou, ow, ae, ai, au, aw, ay, ea, ei, eo, eu, ew, ey, ia, ie, oa, oe, ua, ue, ui*; as in *toil, boy, round, plow, seal, coal, head, sail, say, aught, yeoman.* Of these, *oi, oy, ou, and ow* are generally proper diphthongs; though sometimes *ou* and *ow* are improper, as in *famous*, where *o* is silent, and in *slow*, where *w* is silent.

A Triphthong is the union of *three* vowels in one syllable; as, *eau* in *beau*, *iew* in *view*. The triphthong is properly a union of *letters*, not *sounds*.

OF THE VARIOUS SOUNDS.

All the vowels, and some of the consonants, have several sounds; in this book these sounds are indicated by *diacritical marks*, as in the following tables:

TABLE OF VOCALS.

Long Sounds.

ā,	as in āte.	ē,	as in ēve.
â,	" cāre.	ē,	" ērr.
ä,	" ärm.	ī,	" īce.
à,	" lāst.	ō,	" öde.
ə,	" all.	ū,	" ūse.

oo, as in fōol.

Short Sounds.

ă,	as in ăm.	ō,	as in ǒdd.
ě,	" ělm.	ū,	" ūp.
ī,	" īn.	ōō,	" lōok.

Diphthongs.

oi, oy, as in oil, boy.	ou, ow, as in out, owl.
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TABLE OF SUBVOCALS.

b,	as in bīb.	v,	as in vālve.
d,	" dīd.	th,	" thīs.
g,	" gīg.	z,	" zīnē.
j,	" jūg.	zh,	" ǎzure.
n,	" nīnē.	r,	" rāre.
m,	" māim.	w,	" wē.
ng,	" hāng.	y,	" yēt.

l, as in lüll.

TABLE OF ASPIRATES.

f,	as in fīfe.	t,	as in tārt.
h,	" hīm.	sh,	" shē.
k,	" cāke.	ch,	" chāt.
p,	" pīpe.	th,	" thīck.
s,	" sāme.	wh,	" whȳ.

NOTE.—The foregoing forty-four sounds are those most employed in the English language. Some of these sounds are represented by other letters, as shown in the following table. For further instruction concerning the sounds, see Lessons 36-57.

TABLE OF SUBSTITUTES.

a, for	ă, as in what.	ÿ, for	ĭ, as in myth.
ê, "	â, " thêre.	e, "	k, " eän.
ę, "	ā, " feint.	ç, "	s, " çite.
ĩ, "	ē, " poliçe.	çh, "	sh, " çhāise.
ĩ, "	ē, " sîr.	eh, "	k, " ehāos.
ō, "	ū, " són.	g, "	j, " gěm.
ő, "	ōō, " tō.	n, "	ng, " īnk.
ő, "	ōō, " wolf.	s, "	z, " ăs.
ô, "	ă, " fôrk.	s, "	sh, " sure.
ő, "	ě, " wôrk.	ꝫ, "	gz, " ēxæct.
ü, "	ōō, " füll.	gh, "	f, " läugh.
û, "	ě, " bûrn.	ph, "	f, " phlôx.
ü, "	ōō, " rude.	qu, "	k, " pîque.*
ÿ, "	î, " fly.	qu, "	kw, " quit.

W, in its vowel sounds, corresponds with *ū*; as in *new* (*pro.* nū). *A* has, in a few words, the sound of *ě*; as in *says* (*pro.* sěz). *U* has, in a few words, the sound of *ě*; as in *bury* (*pro.* běr'ry); or that of *ĩ*, as in *busy* (*pro.* bîz'zy):

OF THE CONSONANTS.

The **Consonants** are those letters which can not be perfectly sounded without the aid of a vowel. The consonants are *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v*, *x*, *z*, and sometimes *i*, *u*, *w*, and *y*. The consonants are divided into **MUTES** and **SEMI-VOWELS**.

The **Mutes** are those consonants that admit of no sound without the aid of a vowel. They are *b*, *d*, *k*, *p*, *q*, *t*, and *c* and *g* hard.

*NOTE.—The *u* is canceled in this book when *qu* is sounded like *k*.

The **Semi-vowels** are those consonants that can be sounded imperfectly by themselves. They are *f, h, j, l, m, n, r, s, v, x, z*, and *c* and *g* soft.

Four of the semi-vowels are called **LIQUIDS**; viz., *l, m, n*, and *r*. They are called liquids because they unite so readily with other sounds, or flow into them.

OF SYLLABLES AND WORDS.

A **Syllable** is a sound, or a combination of sounds, uttered by a single impulse of the voice: it may have one or more letters; as, *a, bad, bad-ness*.

A **Word** is either a syllable or a combination of syllables; as, *not, notion*.

A word of one syllable is called a **Monosyllable**; as, *man*.

A word of two syllables is called a **Dissyllable**; as, *manly*.

A word of three syllables is called a **Trisyllable**; as, *manliness*. Words of more than three syllables are called **Polysyllables**.

Accent is a stress of voice placed upon some one syllable more than the others. Every word composed of two or more syllables has one of them accented. This accent is denoted by a mark (') at the end of the accented syllable; as, *mid'night, a ban'don*.

A **Primitive Word** is one which is not derived from any other word; as, *man, great, full*.

A **Derivative Word** is one which is formed from some other word by adding something to it; as, *manful, greatness, fully*.

A **Simple Word** is one which is not composed of more than one word; as, *kind, man, stand, ink*.

A **Compound Word** is one that is composed of two or more simple words; as, *ink-stand, wind-mill*.

Spelling is naming or writing the letters of a word.

Script Alphabet.

CAPITAL LETTERS.

A B C D E F G H I

J K L M N O P Q R

S T U V W X Y Z

LOWER-CASE LETTERS.

a b c d e f g h i

j k l m n o p q r

s t u v w x y z

THE ALPHABET.

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

THE ALPHABET.

a**b****c****d****e****f****g****h****i****j****k****l****m****n****o****p****q****r****s****t****u****v****w****x****y****z**

PICTORIAL ALPHABET.

A**a**

Ax

B**b**

Boy

C**c**

Cat

D**d**

Dog

E**e**

Elk

F**f**

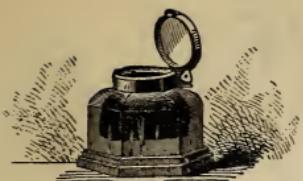
Fox

G**g**

Girl

H**h**

Hen

I**i**

Ink

J**Jug****K****k**

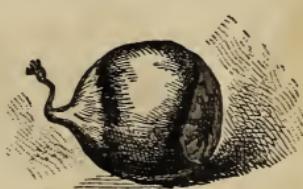
Kid

L**l**

Lark

M**m**

Man

N**n**

Nut

O**o**

Ox

P**p**

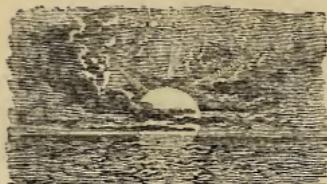
Pig

Q**q**

Quail

R**r**

Rat

S**S**

Sun

U**u**

Urn

W**W**

Wren

Y**y**

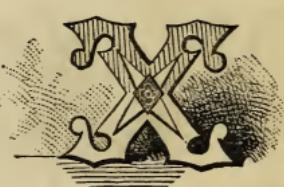
Yak

T**t**

Top

V**v**

Vine

X**x**

X

Z**z**

Zebra

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Lesson 1.

bā	dā	fā	hā	ăb	ăe	ăd	ăf
bē	dē	fē	hē	ĕb	ĕe	ĕd	ĕf
bī	dī	fī	hī	ĭb	ĭe	ĭd	ĭf
bō	dō	fō	hō	ŏb	ŏe	ŏd	ŏf
bū	dū	fū	hū	ŭb	ŭe	ŭd	ŭf
jā	kā	lā	mā	ăg	ăj	ăk	ăl
jē	kē	lē	mē	ĕg	ĕj	ĕk	ĕl
jī	kī	lī	mī	ĭg	ĭj	ĭk	ĭl
jō	kō	lō	mō	ŏg	ŏj	ŏk	ŏl
jū	kū	lū	mū	ŭg	ŭj	ŭk	ŭl
nā	pā	rā	sā	ăm	ăn	ăp	ăr
nē	pē	rē	sē	ĕm	ĕn	ĕp	ĕr
nī	pī	rī	sī	ĭm	ĭn	ĭp	ĭr
nō	pō	rō	sō	ŏm	ŏn	ŏp	ŏr
nū	pū	rū	sū	ŭm	ŭn	ŭp	ŭr
tā	vā	wā	zā	ăş	ăt	ăv	ăx
tē	vē	wē	zē	ĕş	ĕt	ĕv	ĕx
tī	vī	wī	zī	ĭş	ĭt	ĭv	ĭx
tō	vō	wō	zō	ŏş	ŏt	ŏv	ŏx
tū	vū	wū	zū	ŭş	ŭt	ŭv	ŭx

Lesson 2.

blā	blē	blī	blō	blū	blȳ
elā	elē	elī	elō	elū	elȳ
flā	flē	fli	flō	flū	flȳ
ḡlā	ḡlē	ḡlī	ḡlō	ḡlū	ḡlȳ
plā	plē	plī	plō	plū	plȳ
brā	brē	brī	brō	brū	brȳ
erā	erē	erī	erō	erū	erȳ
drā	drē	drī	drō	drū	drȳ
frā	frē	frī	frō	frū	frȳ
ḡrā	ḡrē	ḡrī	ḡrō	ḡrū	ḡrȳ
prā	prē	prī	prō	prū	prȳ
stā	stē	stī	stō	stū	stȳ
trā	trē	trī	trō	trū	trȳ
skā	skē	skī	skō	skū	skȳ
chā	chē	chī	chō	chū	chȳ
smā	smē	smī	smō	smū	smȳ
snā	snē	snī	snō	snū	snȳ
shā	shē	shī	shō	shū	shȳ
spā	spē	spī	spō	spū	spȳ
thā	thē	thī	thō	thū	thȳ



Lesson 3.

băt	běd	běd	bǒg	bුg
hăg	lěg	hǐp	fǒp	měd
măn	fěn	fít	hōt	rěg
lăp	gět	děm	rōt	hěm
păt	těn	měx	fōb	fěn
tăp	wět	hěd	dōt	hět
hăd	lăd	năg	răn	hăt
fěd	pěg	děn	bět	pěn
făn	děp	hěs	sěx	děd
fǒg	měp	hǒd	ěon	sěd
tăb	gěm	hěg	gěn	ět

Lesson 4.

Long Sound of A.

dātē	jādē	ēāmē	ēāgē	bānē
lātē	fādē	dāmē	pāgē	lācē
mātē	rātē	sāmē	sāgē	wākē

Long Sound of E.

mē	wē	shē	hēed	wēed
fee	jēer	feēd	dēed	dēep
feel	lēer	mēek	kēep	pēep
sēek	vēer	bēef	rēel	wēep

Long Sound of I.

pilē	dikē	firē	lifē	bidē
filē	likē	tirē	rifē	hidē
milē	pikē	sirē	wifē	ridē

Long Sound of O.

ēōdē	dōlt	bōnē	hōpē	dōtē
nōdē	jōlt	ēōnē	pōpē	nōtē
bōdē	mōlt	hōnē	rōpē	vōtē
rōvē	bōlt	tōnē	ēōpē	hōld

Long Sound of U.

lūrē	ēubē	mūtē	lūnē	hūgē
ēurē	tūbē	dūkē	dūnē	pūlē
pūrē	lūtē	jūtē	ūsē	ēuē

Lesson 5.

Short Sounds of Vowels.

erāb	blēd	chīp	shōt	būmp
grāb	flēd	shīp	blōt	lūmp
drāb	slēd	whīp	spōt	pūmp
slāb	spēd	slīp	plōt	jūmp
stāb	thēn	driōp	trōt	hūmp
brāg	bēnt	spīt	elōg	būlk
erām	bēst	erīb	frōg	jūst
elān	hēmp	gīft	plōd	drūg
elād	vēst	kīng	stōp	shūt
dāsh	wēst	grīt	elōd	hūsh

Lesson 6.

Various Vowel Sounds.

bärd	dēäl	tānk	dēll	ill
eärd	vēäl	rānk	tēll	bill
härd	mēäl	sānk	wēll	fill
bärk	nēät	hānk	yēll	rill
därk	hēät	dānk	bēlt	hill
dïnt	bāng	dïmē	rāvē	ëull
hint	fāng	lïmē	gāvē	düll
lint	gāng	tïnē	lāvē	güll
mïnt	hāng	fïnē	pāvē	hüll
tïnt	rāng	mïnē	sāvē	müll

Lesson 7.

Long Sounds of Vowels.

blāzē	snēer	drīvē	glōbē	dēān
erāzē	erēed	trībē	drōnē	bēān
shāpē	stēep	brīngē	stōnē	bēād
stātē	slēek	spīrē	prōbē	bēām
erāpsē	flēet	brīdē	shōrē	lēān
fūmē	smītē	blāmē	clēār	mōpē
spūmē	spītē	flāmē	drēār	mōld
flūkē	quītē	slātē	blēār	tōrē
flūmē	whīnē	spādē	spēār	rōbē
dūrē	spīnē	prātē	smēār	pōkē

Lesson 8.

Various Sounds of Vowels.

elāsp	smāll	erāmp	brīng	mōān
grāsp	stāll	stāmp	elīng	eōāst
flāsk	fall	grānd	sling	tōāst
grāft	wāll	stānd	swīng	rōāst
erāft	squāll	lāmp	thīng	rōāch
bōok	bōōn	stōrk	wād	pōd
gōod	spōōn	hōrsē	wās	rōb
tōok	blōōm	snōrt	wāsh	rōck
fōot	brōōm	shōrt	wāst	sōft
hōok	stōol	nōrth	whāt	lōst

Lesson 9.

Long Sounds of Vowels under the Accent.

fā'tal	lē'gal	lō'éal	ēū'bit
nā'tal	rē'gal	fō'éal	dū'el
pā'pal	rē'al	vō'éal	hū'man
pā'gan	pē'nal	ō'ral	ū'nit
bā'by	tā'per	ō'val	dū'ly
lā'dy	dī'al	tō'tal	fū'ry
lā'zy	trī'al	bō'ny	jū'ry
mā'zy	fī'nal	ēō'ny	pū'ny
nā'vy	vī'tal	gō'ry	pū'pil
rā'çy	rī'val	rō'sy	hū'mid
Sā'tan	vī'al	pō'sy	tū'mid

Lesson 10.

Short Sounds of Vowels under the Accent.

ă'l'um	ĕl'der	çīv'il	ĕūl'prit
ă'l'to	hĕe'tie	dīt'ty	elūm'sy
eăn'ter	hĕlm'et	gīd'dy	dūl'çet
mă'r'ry	fĕn'nel	fīl'ly	fūn'nel
ră'l'ly	kĕn'nel	sīl'ly	gūl'ly
năp'kin	bĕl'fry	līv'id	bück'et
hăp'py	ĕd'dy	līm'it	gūs'set
păn'try	ĕn'try	līm'ber	sūl'len
răm'mer	ĕn'vy	rīv'et	sūm'mon
măm'mon	tĕst'y	līn'en	hūr'ry
tăb'l'eu	sĕlf'ish	mīl'let	mūl'let

Lesson 11.

Various Sounds of A.

éârø	fäst	chärm	éamp	wär
mârø	måst	chärt	dämp	warp
shârø	éask	lärd	hånd	wärm
spârø	måsk	ärm	lånd	wärd
snârø	påst	yärd	sånd	warn
gämø	seär	låkø	wåft	fray
lämø	spär	dålø	räft	play
nämø	stär	gälø	chåff	gräy
fämø	gärb	éapø	åft	stây
tämø	bärb	shämø	ståff	brây

Lesson 12.

Various Sounds of A.

dân'ger	äm'ber	lärd'er	elät'ter
mân'ger	bän'ter	mär'gin	flät'ter
quâk'er	bän'ner	är'dent	lät'ter
quâ'ver	hånd'y	är'my	mät'ter
drâ'per	män'nå	ärt'ist	pät'ter
wâ'ger	éän'cer	här'vest	tät'ter
fâ'vor	pän'der	pär'ty	räg'ged
flâ'vor	täm'per	tär'dy	räck'et
sâ'vor	plän'et	är'dor	vän'ish
mâ'jor	häm'per	éär'pet	gäl'lant
éâ'per	stäm'mer	gär'ment	päst'tern

Lesson 13.

Various Sounds of E.

shēep	çē'dar	bēt'ter	elēr'gy
crēep	fē'ver	fēt'ter	fēr'vor
slēep	trē'mor	lēt'ter	hēr'mit
swēep	gē'nus	ēn'ter	mēr'çy
spēed	sē'ere	ēv'er	sēr'mon
brēeze	rē'bus	nēv'er	sēr'pent
tēeth	sē'quel	sēv'er	mēr'chant
snēezē	sē'quençē	dēx'ter	vēr'bal
brēed	hē'ro	mēm'ber	vēr'diet
blēed	zē'ro	plēn'ty	pēr'sōn
frēed	sē'eant	vēn'om	fēr'ment

Lesson 14.

Various Sounds of I.

bīrd	bri'er	bib'ber	thīr'ty
bīrch	çī'der	bīt'ter	thīrst'y
chīrp	mī'şer	dīf'fer	thīrd'ly
flīrt	spī'der	dīn'ner	bīrch'şn
gīrl	vī'per	frit'ter	chīrp'er
shīrt	eli'ent	lit'ter	gīrl'ish
squīrm	gī'ant	rīv'er	gīrd'er
squīrt	i'tem	shīv'er	stīr'less
thīrd	i'çy	sīl'ver	fīrst'ly
rīrt	spī'ral	īn'ner	bīrth'dāy
gīrd	i'vy	liv'er	mīrth'ful

Lesson 15.

Various Sounds of O.

brō'ker	ĕol'ie	ĕôr'net	wôrst
elō'ver	tōn'ie	ĕôr'set	ĕomĕ
drō'ver	tōp'ie	ôr'gān	lôvĕ
grō'çer	môr'al	sôr'did	dôvĕ
ō'ver	ĕom'mâ	tôr'pid	shôot
ō'dor	dôg'ged	fôrm'al	môon
sô'lar	dôe'tor	fôr'ty	môosĕ
pô'lar	ĕop'per	lôrd'ly	tôoth
pôk'er	fôd'der	môrn'ing	gôrgĕ
hômĕ'ly	fôs'ter	ôrb'it	môst
pô'em	pôn'der	môr'tal	prôp

Lesson 16.

Various Sounds of U.

hû'mor	bût'ter	mûr'der	pru'dent
jû'rör	mût'ter	mûr'mur	fru'gäl
tû'mor	rûd'der	tûr'ban	tru'ly
stû'por	shût'ter	tûr'nip	tru'ant
tû'tor	sûf'fer	tûr'kĕy	eru'et
ĕu'rate	sûp'per	pûr'pôrt	bru'in
lû'cid	mûm'my	ĕûrl'y	drû'id
stû'dent	mûs'ket	fûr'ry	ru'in
stû'pid	nûm'ber	fûr'nish	ru'by
lû'nar	nût'mëg	ĕûr'vet	bru'ta
tû'mult	stût'ter	bûr'dën	gru'el



Lesson 17.

Various Sounds of the Vowels.

Jūng	fūrl	hūsk	frōm	hālt
dūpē	hūrl	mūsk	pōmp	mālt
tūng	tūrn	rūsk	rōmp	sālt
flūtē	chūrn	stūng	lōng	wāltz
plūmē	hūrt	plūck	sōng	swān
glūg	eurl	drūnk	strōng	wāsp
droōp	děck	chill	fōr	shēāth
glōōm	něck	drill	ēōrn	shěll
lōōp	něxt	quill	fōrk	shōrn
hōof	těxt	skill	fōrm	shout
rōof	děsk	spill	sōrt	shrüb
proōf	něst	frill	tōrch	shrūg

Lesson 18.

Words Accented on the last Syllable.

a wākē'	be hēst'	be hīnd'	re çēdē'
be eāmē'	be sēt'	be sīdē'	eon erētē'
be hāvē'	ea dēt'	be tīdē'	eon pētē'
be tākē'	de fēnd'	de rīvē'	se erētē'
e lātē'	de pēnd'	re çītē'	eon çēdē'
per vādē'	re pēl'	re tīrē'	eon vēnē'
for sākē'	at tēnd'	re vīlē'	im pēdē'
a bātē'	eon sēnt'	re mīsē'	re plētē'
ere ātē'	im pēnd'	re vīvē'	un sēen'
es tātē'	im pēl'	eon nīvē'	su prēmē'
re lātē'	eon pēl'	ex çītē'	re lēasē'

Lesson 19.

be rātē'	a bōdē'	ex pīrē'	a eūtē'
a pāçē'	a lōnē'	eon fīdē'	a būsē'
re bātē'	a tōnē'	eon fīnē'	eon fūsē'
de bātē'	af fōrd'	eon spīrē'	de dūçē'
de fāçē'	ea jōlē'	po lītē'	de lūdē'
de fāmē'	de pōsē'	re elīnē'	ma tūrē'
se dātē'	eon pōsē'	re fīnē'	pol lūtē'
eon lātē'	en fōrçē'	re pīnē'	pro eūrē'
re gālē'	en rōbē'	re quīrē'	re būkē'
em pālē'	ex plōrē'	re spīrē'	re dūçē'
en gāgē'	ex pōsē'	ū nītē'	se elūdē'
en rāgē'	im pōrt'	en twīnē'	se eūrē'

Lesson 20.

blādē	plāsh	brēām	drēss	twīnē
ḡlādē	elāsh	erēām	swēll	blīnd
ḡrādē	erāsh	drēām	spēnd	ḡrīnd
shādē	smāsh	ḡlēām	spēck	spīkē
trādē	trāsh	stēām	frēsh	smīlē
skātē	slāsh	strēām	whēlp	whīlē
brīsk	drōvē	blūsh	chēāp	ēärvē
quīlt	ḡrōvē	flūsh	pēāch	färçē
fīlth	stōvē	slūsh	tēāch	pärsē
pīnch	elōvē	brūsh	rēāch	bärgē
flīnch	smōtē	erūsh	blēāch	lärgē
mīnçē	stōrē	thrūsh	ḡlēān	snärl

Lesson 21.

ăb'bēy	rēe'ord	pīt'y	ēol'ter
ăb'bot	chēck'er	dīs'tant	fō'eus
ăt'om	ĕd'it	dīn'gy	glō'ry
ăsh'esz	lēv'el	dīz'zy	lō'eust
eăp'tor	měth'od	fīn'ish	mō'ment
eăr'rot	splēn'did	ḡim'let	pō'tent
eăv'il	vēs'per	spīr'it	ēō'gent
chăp'ter	wēst'ern	tīm'id	dō'taḡē
păhăt'tel	bēd'lam	pīg'ḡin	nō'ted
să'ereen	dēs'pot	tīn'sel	stōr'aḡē
tătē'm	rēn'der	tīp'pet	stō'r'y
vătăt	tēm'pest	wīt'ness	prō'test

Lesson 22.

shākē	chōshē	märch	pīnē	oil
snākē	prōshē	pärch	wīld	moil
bāstē	thōshē	stärch	mīld	coil
hāstē	frōshē	lärch	tīlē	foil
tāstē	fōrshē	lärk	slīdē	soil-
pāstē	pōrsh	stärk	glīdē	toil
būnch	brōth	přīshm	spēnt	boy
hūnch	elōth	sīxth	fēnchē	eoy
lūnch	frōth	stīnt	hēnchē	hoy
pūnch	mōth	smīth	pēnchē	joy
plūmp	bōfch	whīst	thēnchē	toy
stūmp	stōck	mīdst	whēnchē	eloy

Lesson 23.

Monosyllables miscellaneous arranged.

frē	elip	shēlf	quēst	shīnē
spīn	hātē	chīdē	flāx	wōrē
shād	tāpē	frīngē	stīll	thīnk
bānd	rāçē	elōck	trīm	märsh
pāck	mīrē	chēek	dōor	bōoth
bāth	kītē	fūll	elüng	wīnchē
dōck	bānk	frōck	lōft	sprāy
gōld	fēll	troōp	pūlp	join /
pīpē	pīnk	glāss	grāpē	īnchē
elüb	hīlt	lūrk	pōshē	lūdē
shōp	lāst	eloud	zēst	gūre'

Lesson 24.

Words in which the final *e* is silent.

ēā'ble	nēē'dlē	rāb'blē	būb'blē
fā'blē	Bī'blē	sām'plē	būn'dlē
gā'blē	tī'tlē	sīm'plē	ērūm'blē
sā'blē	rī'flē	tēm'plē	mūf'flē
stā'blē	nō'blē	dīm'plē	mūz'zlē
ērā'dlē	fīck'lē	fīd'dlē	pūd'dlē
lā'dlē	ām'plē	kīn'dlē	rūf'flē
mā'plē	āp'plē	līt'tlē	tūm'blē
stā'plē	bāf'flē	bōt'tlē	pūr'plē
bē'etlē	bāt'tlē	ēōb'blē	çīr'elē
fē'eblē	ēāt'tlē	fōnd'lē	sād'dlē

Lesson 25.

ān'gel	āb'sent	bish'op	blūn'der
bā'sis	āe'rid	bīg'ot	blūs'ter
ēā'ter	blānk'et	bīl'let	ēūs'tom
flā'grant	elās'sie	blīs'ter	ēūt'ler
frā'grant	erāg'gy	çīn'der	ēūt'ter
hās'ty	dām'sel	erīck'et	sūm'mer
hā'tred	dān'dy	fīf'ty	sūn'der
lā'bel	fāb'riē	fil'let	shūd'der
pā'tent	fām'ish	līm'pid	thūn'der
sā'ered	frān'tie	pīl'fer	tūm'bler
stātē'ment	lāth'er	pīl'lar	ül'çer
vā'cātē	lāv'ish	prīnt'er	ün'der

Lesson 26.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

NOTE TO TEACHERS.—These lessons are intended as exercises in the *meaning* as well as the *spelling* of words. Distinguish carefully words of similar sound, but which differ in their spelling. At the recitation the sentences should be read aloud by the teacher, and the pupils required to write them out neatly and correctly upon their slates or on the black-board.

He ate seven or eight apples. Send the pale maid with the pail of milk. He owed for the paper on which he wrote an ode to the moon. We are not quite ready for the quiet man. Age gives edge to wine. He said the idol looked like a satyr. Clever satire often rouses the idle.

Lesson 27.

Sounds of *ai*, *ou*, *ow*, and *ea*.

pāɪd	bound	ɛow	chēɪt	hēɪd
grāɪn	found	hōw	trēɪt	dēɪd
stāɪd	grōund	tōwn	bēɪst	stēɪd
wāɪf	hound	grōwl	blēɪt	trēɪd
rāɪl	mound	elōwn	prēɪch	drēɪd
flāɪl	pound	frown	spēɪk	thrēɪd
quāɪl	round	erōwn	strēɪk	sweɪt
snāɪl	sound	drown	fēɪst	dēɪth

Lesson 28.

Dissyllables with short Sounds of Vowels.

ăd'agē	frēn'zy	bick'er	blōs'som
băl'last	ěmp'ty	erit'ie	ěot'tōn
bănt'ling	gēn'try	dīg'it	ěom'iē
ěan'to	mēr'it	flīm'sy	drōp'sy
răs'eal	mēn'tal	flīp'pant	flōr'id
lăs'so	shēr'iff	friğ'id	frōl'iē
ăn'tie	tēn'dril	īn'fant	gōs'pel
săd'ness	vēl'lum	īn'gress	gōs'sip
săl'ver	vēl'vet	īn'mātē	hōr'rid
sănd'y	nēe'tar	īn'quest	jōl'ly
măg'gōt	vēs'try	īn'seet	rōck'et

Lesson 29.

Trisyllables with short Sounds of the Vowels.

băl'eo ny	děl'i eatē	lib'er ātē
băr'o ny	děs'o latē	lím'i tātē
ěav'i ty	děr'o gātē	ěim'mo lātē
făe'ul ty	děv'as tātē	īn'di eātē
grăv'i ty	ěm'ū lātē	ěin'ti mātē
măl'a dy	hěs'i tātē	ěin'du rātē
văn'i ty	měd'i tātē	ěin'vo eātē
ăm'pu tātē	pět'ri fȳ	ěir'ri tātē
ăb'so lūtē	plěn'i tūdē	lít'i gātē
ăl'ti tūdē	rēe'ti tūdē	mǐl'i tātē
ăm'bă lancē	rěs'o lūtē	stǐp'ū lātē

Lesson 30.

Miscellaneous Sounds.

prīm \mathfrak{e}	swīn \mathfrak{e}	strāw	erāwl
brāwn	snōr \mathfrak{e}	glōss	flānk
brīck	chärge	erōw	quēnch
grēen	tīng \mathfrak{e}	shärk	Seōtch
chēst	gōose	brānd	thrīft
spāç \mathfrak{e}	prow	twīst	flāng \mathfrak{e}
erānk	wēalth	slīç \mathfrak{e}	twāj \mathfrak{n}
līmp	serew	thrōb	thriç \mathfrak{e}
chēss	flāk \mathfrak{e}	sōon	flēsh
fīnch	flāsh	flāw	twēlv \mathfrak{e}
flūng	elēán	lōaf	seāl \mathfrak{e}

Lesson 31.

Long Sounds of I and U, and short Sounds of E and ē.

a bīd \mathfrak{e} '	ae eūs \mathfrak{e} '	eon tēnd'	ad mīt'
a līk \mathfrak{e} '	im pūr \mathfrak{e} '	eon tēnt'	ad dīet'
a līv \mathfrak{e} '	im pūt \mathfrak{e} '	in tēnd'	as sīst'
a rīs \mathfrak{e} '	as sūm \mathfrak{e} '	in tēnt'	ēom mīt'
de cīd \mathfrak{e} '	ēom mūt \mathfrak{e} '	dis sēet'	eon sīst'
de fil \mathfrak{e} '	ēom mūn \mathfrak{e} '	de jēet'	de pīet'
de fīn \mathfrak{e} '	ēom pūt \mathfrak{e} '	de tēst'	dis tīll'
de rīd \mathfrak{e} '	eon elūd \mathfrak{e} '	de tēet'	e mīt'
de şīr \mathfrak{e} '	eon fūt \mathfrak{e} '	in spēet'	en līst'
dī vīd \mathfrak{e} '	dis pūt \mathfrak{e} '	ob jēet'	en rīch'
dī vīn \mathfrak{e} '	en dūr \mathfrak{e} '	re spēet'	for bīd'

Lesson 32.

Silent Letters.

B is silent after *m* and before *t*, and *p* is silent before *s*. The silent letters are canceled in this lesson, as they are throughout the book.

lāmþ	nūmþ	děþt	děþt'or
ɛōmþ	bōmþ	douþt	douþt'fūl
tōmþ	ɛrūmþ	pšālm	sūþ'tlē
dūmþ	thūmþ	pshāw	pšāl'ter

DICTATION EXERCISES ON THE ABOVE.

The lamb is a dumb animal. He climbed the hill to the tomb, but his limbs became numb. Comb your hair, but do not thumb your book. Bombs are now commonly called "shells." The debtor, who was a subtle man, doubted his word, and gave not a crumb of comfort. Take your psalter and select a joyous psalm. His answer was, "Pshaw!"

Lesson 33.

Sounds of *igh*, *oa*, *shr*, and *thr*.

nīgþ	lōād	ɛōāx	shrānk	thrāsh
thīgþ	ōāts	hōāx	shrewd	thrēāt
fīgħt	bōāt	ōāth	shrift	thrōng
līgħt	ōāk	ɛōāch	shriķe	thrōvē
flīgħt	fōāl	flōāt	shrūnk	thrūst
frīgħt	gōāt	pōāch	thrill	thrōāt
tīgħt	sōāp	hōārse	thrēe	thrūm

Lesson 34.

Long and short Sounds of A, and short Sound of E.

gāj̄n	a bāsh'	dis pātch'	pre tēnd'
nāj̄l	ea bāl'	dis trāet'	re flēet'
tāj̄nt	ea nāl'	ex pānd'	re frēsh'
trāj̄l	era vāt'	a bēt'	re lēnt'
āj̄m	de eāmp'	be dēck'	re jēet'
māj̄m	pro trāet'	be hēld'	re quēst'
trāj̄n	re eānt'	be quēst'	re bēl'
strāj̄n	re frāet'	de fēet'	re grēss'
chāj̄n	re lāx'	e lēet'	re prēss'
pāj̄nt	at tāck'	e rēet'	sub jēet'
quāj̄nt	at trāet'	e vēnt'	neg lēet'

Lesson 35.

Short Sounds of Vowels under the Accent.

āe'ci dent	bēn'e fit	dīf'er ent
ād'a mant	brēv'i ty	dīf'i eult
ām'i ty	clēm'en cy	fīl'a ment
ān'i mal	dēs'ti ny	īn'ere ment
ān'nu al	nēg'li ġent	īn'do lent
ēān'is ter	pēnd'ū lūm	hīs'to ry
flāt'ter y	rēm'e dy	īn'ju ry
fām'i ly	rēg'ū lar	pīl'lo ry
lāx'i ty	rēl'e vant	sīm'i lar
mān'i fest	pēn'i tençē	tīt'ū lar
mān'i fōld	pēn'e trātē	tīm'or ūs

Lesson 36.

SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS, DIPHTHONGS, AND CONSONANTS.

In this lesson, and in the pages immediately following, will be found forty-three exercises on the various sounds of the English language. Some of these have been given already, but are repeated here for the more thorough instruction of the pupil. Let the teacher carefully discriminate between the different sounds of the vowels, and fully drill the scholars in their correct enunciation.

1. Regular Long Sound of A, marked ā.

mākē	lā'tent	brāvē	a bāsē'ment
sāfē	chām'ber	erāvē	a bātē'ment
gāzē	pās'try	grāvē	ad jā'çent
sājnt	mān'gy	shāvē	a wā'kēn

Lesson 37.

2. Regular Short Sound of A, marked ā.

spān	ād'der	erāck	ēān'di dātē
trāp	ān'vil	glānd	ēāl'i eo
plāt	bān'ish	slāck	grāt'i tūdē
shām	brān'dy	plājd	māg'is trātē

3. Sound of A before r in such words as *air*, *care*, marked ā.

dārē	af fājēr'	chājēr	trans pār'ent
rārē	de spājēr'	prāyēr	for bēār'ançē
flārē	be wārē'	seārē	pār'ent aḡē
glārē	ēom pārē'	squārē	ēārē'fūl ness

Lesson 38.

4. Sound of the Italian A, as in *arm*, marked ä.

färm	är'bor	ğyärd	är'ğu ment
härm	är'mor	däýnt	är'ti chökş
bärn	bär'ber	härsh	eär'di nal
yärn	eär'ğo	jäýnt	eär'pen ter

5. Sound of A in certain words before *ff*, *ft*, *ss*, *st*, *sk*, *sp*, and in a few before *nce* and *nt*, marked å, as in *staff*.

mäss	chänçé	ğäsp	chän'çel lor
eläss	päss'pôrt	quäff	chän'çer y
väst	mäs'ter	chänt	eräft'i ness
täsk	ğräft'ed	pränçé	ad vän'taçé

Lesson 39.

6. Sound of broad A, as in *all*, marked a.

thräll	de baych'	draywl	ay'di ençé
tall	de faylt'	pawñ	lañd'a blé
wärt	de fräyld'	spraywl	pläyş'i blé
ayşé	as saylt'	wärmth	tañk'a tivé

7. Short Sound of broad A, as in *what*, marked ä.

wän	wän'ton	squash	squal'id ness
wänd	wän'der	squäb	wäsp'ish ly
squat	squäñ'der	squäd	wäñch'fùl ness
wäñch	wäl'löý	swämp	whät ev'er



Lesson 40.

8. Regular Long Sound of E, as in *eve*, marked ē.

feel	fē'mālē	wēān	dē'i ty
keel	pēev'ish	thēšē	dē'çen çy
glēe	quē'ry	prjēst	e grē'gjōüs
dēem	nēj'ther	chēer	frē'quen çy

9. Regular Short Sound of E, as in *end*, marked ē.

ebb	pēn'ny	slēdgē	ēn'e my
frēt	sēe'ond	sprēäd	rēc'oḡ nīzē
hēlm	tēn'der	knēlt	lēn'i ty
thēm	rēe'tor	elēft	mēm'o ry

Lesson 41.

10. Sound of E as in *there*, marked ē. This corresponds with the sound of a in *care*.

nē'ér	pär tēryē'	whērē up ǒn'
whērē	ērē lōng'	whērē un to'
thērē ǒf'	thērē bȳ'	whērē a bouts'
khēir'ess	whērē ăt'	whērē with ăl'

11. Sound of E like ā, as in *prey*, marked ē.

they	neīgħ'bor	neīgħ'bor hōd
whēy'	heī'noūs	sur vey'or
freīgħkt	o bey'	pur vey'ançē
deīgn	in veīgħ'	eon vey'ançē

Lesson 42.

12. Sound of E before r, verging toward the sound of u in *urge*, and marked ē.

tērm	ēr'minē	tērsē	tēr'ma ġant
pēārl	ēār'ly	mērġē	pēr'son al
ērr	pēr'feet	yēārn	mēr'chan dīsē
lēārn	mēr'çer	swērvē	sēr'mon īze

13. Regular Long Sound of I, as in *ice*, marked ī.

fifē	dī'et	Ch̄rist	brib'er y
erīmē	qui'et	spīçē	dī'a dem
shrīnē	fī'at	strīvē	lī'a blē
thrīvē	plī'ant	slimē	ī'či ele

Lesson 43.

14. Regular Short Sound of I, as in *ill*, marked ī.

stīng	pīv'ot	spriñg	dīf'fi dent
blīss	splin'ter	twīñch	pīn'a fōrē
inch	tīn'der	thīck	īn'fa my
strip	wīck'ed	sphīnx	līt'ur gy

15. Sound of I like that of long ē, as in *pique*, marked ī.

pe tītē'	fa tīgūē'	māg a zīnē'
an tīqūē'	in trīgūē'	sūb ma rīnē'
ea priçē'	po līçē'	vēr'di grīs
fas çīnē'	va līsē'	quār'an tīnē'

Lesson 44.

16. Sound of I before r, verging toward u in *urge*, marked ī.

stīr	bīrth'rīgħt	gīrth	gīrl'ish ness
fīrst	gīrd'lē	thīrst	mīrth'fūl ness
fīrm	īrk'sōmē	fīrth	thīr'ti eth
skīrt	vīr'gīn	smīrch	fīrt'ing ly

17. Regular Long Sound of O, as in *old*, marked ō.

hōst	pō'et	ēk'rōmē	fō'lī o
smōkē	tō'ry	blōyñ	glo'ri fȳ
spōrt	lō'eātē	seōld	ō'pi atē
slōpē	sō'lō	drōll	pō'et ry

Lesson 45.

18. Regular Short Sound of O, as in *not*, marked ö.

bönd	mön'ster	eröft	lön'gi tüdë
fröst	pöt'ter	seönçë	prömp'ti tüdë
lödëgë	lödëg'ment	mösquë	nöm'i nätë
pröng	yön'der	frönd	öb'li gäte

19. Sound of O like short u, as in *dove*, marked ö.

mönth	blöod'shëd	spöngë	ëöv'ert ly
glövë	lövë'ly	töngë	ëöv'e nant
shövë	nöth'ing	flöod	bröth'er hoođ
frönt	ëöv'et	blöod	möth'er ly

Lesson 46.

20. Sound of O like oo long, as in *do*, marked o.

whöm	tojär'ist	gröup	whö ev'er
mövë	röu tine'	provë	shoë'-mäk er
tojär	throyäg'h out'	döyächë	en tömþ'ment
shoë	en tömþ'	yöüth	møy'ing ly

21. Sound of O like öö short, as in *wolf*, marked ö.

wölf	bo'şom	em bo'şom	wöł ver ēngë
wöuyl	wöm'an	un bo'şom	wöm'an ly
soyl	wölf'ish	wöm'an hoođ	wöm'an ish
shöuyl	wölf'-nët	wöyst'ed	wölf'ish ly

Lesson 47.

22. Sound of O like a (broad a), as in *form*, marked ô.

bôrn	tôrt'ûrë	êôrpsë	fôrm'al ist
hôrn	fôrk'ed	thôrn	êôr'mo rant
môrse	fôr'mer	seôrn	hôr'ta tîvë
lôrn	fôr'ward	seôrch	môr'ti fî

23. Another mark has been added in this book to indicate a sound of O where it precedes r, as in *work*, marked õ.

wôrk	wôr'thy	wôrse	wôr'thi lÿ
wôrd	wôr'ship	wôrld	wôrld'li ness
wôrm	ĕf'fôrt	whôrl	wôr'ship er
wôrt	wôrld'ly	whôrt	wôrk'ing-mân

Lesson 48.

24. Regular Long Sound of double O, as in *moon*, marked oo.

tôol	môon'shîng	grôom	bôor'ish ness
nôon	nôon'tîdë	seôool	gloôm'i ly
spôol	blôom'ing	soôthë	rôom'i ness
grôove	gloôm'y	smôoth	soôth'sây ing

25. Regular Short Sound of double O, as in *wool*, marked öo.

wôol	hôod'wînk	brôok	eoop'er aës
lôok	lôok'out	erôok	rôok'er y
rôok	wôod'land	shôok	bôok'-bind er
hôod	wôol'ly	stôod	erôok'ed ness

Lesson 49.

26. Regular Long Sound of U, as in *mute*, marked ū.

sūg	bēgū'ty	dēūçē	bēgū'ti ful
lјēū	fjēū'd'al	slūjçē	eū'ti ele
nūdē	ēū'biē	jūjçē	mū'ti ny
sūjt	flū'id	fūgūçē	pū'ri ty

27. Regular Short Sound of U, as in *but*, marked ū.

lūngš	slūm'ber	elūmp	būt'ter y
plūsh	rūs'set	stūnt	eūs'to dy
dūnçē	dūch'ess	skūlk	lūx'ū ry
trūmp	seūff'flē	yøūng	sūm'ma ry

Lesson 50.

28. Sound of U when preceded by r in the same syllable, as in *rude*, marked ū. It is the same sound as oo.

trūçē	rū'mor	prūnē	erū'di ty
erūdē	rū'ral	trūçē	rjēū'ma tışm
erūsē	trūff'flē	sprūçē	prū'dent ly
rūlē	brū'tish	erūjšē	prū'ri ent

29. Sound of U like that of short oo, as in *put*, marked ū.

bułl	pul'pit	fūl'ly	fūl fill'ment
pūll	pul'lęy	būsh'y	būl'le tin
put	eush'jōn	puss'y	būll'ion ist
push	būl'wark	būtch'er	būsh'i ness

Lesson 51.

30. Sound of U before *r* in such words as *urge*, marked *û*.

ûrgé	jøûr'néy	spûrn	ûr'gen çy
bûrn	stûr'géón	nûrsé	éûrl'i ness
spûr	chûrch'man	éûrst	jøûr'nal íst
éûrb	bûr'gess	bûrst	hûrt'fûl ness

31. Regular Long Sound of Y, as in *fly*, marked *ȳ*.

ap plȳ'	tȳ'rant	pȳré	dȳ'nas ty
de nȳ'	hȳ'drà	tȳpé	ăñ'tí tȳpé
re lȳ'	tȳ'phus	fȳkȳ	a sȳ'lum
re plȳ'	tȳ'rō	éþȳmȳ	hy é'ná

Lesson 52.

32. Regular Short Sound of Y, as in *hymn*, marked *ȳ*.

pȳx	sȳs'tem	lȳmph	sȳm'me try
çȳst	sȳn'tax	nȳmph	sȳn'ëō pe
tȳmp	phȳs'ie	trȳst	sȳn'die atë
Stȳx	lȳr'ie	rȳnd	syn õp'sis

33. The sound of *oi* or *oy* (unmarked), as heard in *oil*, *oyster*.

oint	re eoil'	spoil	en joy'ment
voiçé	re joiçé'	moist	dis joint'ed
troy	de stroy'	broil	em ploy'ment
poiçé	em ploy'	choiçé	ap point'ment

Lesson 53.

34. The sound of *ow* (unmarked), as heard in *owl*. When the *ow* is sounded as in *blown*, the *o* is marked long (blōwn).

howl	al low'	erowd	flow'er y
gown	en dow'	prowl	pow'er ful
cowl	vow'el	seowl	em bow'el
down	row'el	brown	en dow'ment

35. The diphthong *ou* has two leading sounds: that of *ow* in words derived from the Anglo-Saxon, as in *out*; and that of *oo* in words derived from the French, as in *soup*.

sour	found'ling	fount	an nounçē'ment
pout	gr̄ound'less	mount	un found'ed
soüp	roü lettę'	eroüp	eroü'p̄i er
roüp	gr̄oüp'ing	wɔünd	troü'ba dɔü'r

Lesson 54.

36. The consonant C has two regular sounds: as soft *c* in *cede*, marked *ç*; as hard *c* in *cot*, where it has the sound of *k*, and is marked *e*.

çivęş	äç'id	träçę	De çem'ber
mäçę	söl'açę	bräçę	in çes'sant
elöt	tä'e'tie	eürd	en äet'ment
äets	trä'fie	eävę	e lëet'or

37. The sound of N as heard in *link*, is marked thus, n, which is the same sound as that represented by *ng*.

läŋk	mönk'ęy	drin <u>k</u>	eön'gru <u>ş</u> üs
mön <u>k</u>	eön'gr <u>ess</u>	trüŋ <u>k</u>	sǐn'gu lar
süŋ <u>k</u>	läŋ'guagę	eön <u>e</u> kü	drüŋ <u>k'</u> en ness

Lesson 55.

38. S has two regular sounds: when unmarked it has its sharp or hissing sound, as in *yes*; when marked thus, *s*, it has the buzzing sound of *z* in *zeal*.

sick	mäss'y	smält	pos sëss'ivø
pëst	vëst'ment	gröss	as sëss'or
häs	a müsø'	gröwš	re şem'ble
eaſe	in füſø'	ruſø	rëſ'o nant

39. Ch has three sounds: unmarked (English *ch*), it has nearly the sound of *tsh*, as in *child*; marked thus, *çh* (French *ch*), it has the sound of *sh*, as in *chaise*; and marked thus, *eh* (Latin *ch*), it has the sound of *k*, as in *chorus*.

süch	spéech'less	chïld	chöe'o laté
çhëf	ma çhiñø'	çhâiſø	çhïv'al rÿ
çhäſm	çhëm'ist	çhïriſm	çhär'aæ ter

Lesson 56.

40. G has two regular sounds: marked thus, *g* (*g* hard), it has the sound of *g* in *go*; marked thus, *g* (*g* soft), it has the compound sound of *j*, as in *gem*.

gëär'ing	gew'gaw	slüg	gïd'di ness
gen'tile	slüg'gish	eräg	gÿil'lo tïngø
gën'der	gëst'ürø	gïbø	gën'er al

41. Th has two sounds: its sharp sound, as in *thing*, which is unmarked, and its soft sound, as in *thine*, marked *th*.

thïn	thë'ist	brëaſth	mÿth'ie al
thay	thë'sis	thëft	thë'o ry
this	gäth'er	thïnø	hith'er to
than	böth'er	brëaſthø	öth'er wiſø

Lesson 57.

42. X has three sounds: its regular sharp sound (unmarked) like *ks*, as in *expect*, and its soft or flat sound like *gz*, as in *exist*, marked x. At the beginning of words *x* has the sound of *z*, as in *xebec* (zē'bee).

ěx'it	ex pān'sīvę	ex trā'ne ūs
ex cēl'	ěx'pi āté	ex tē'ri or
ex ălt'	ex ām'plę	ex ēe'ū tīvę
ex ēmpt'	ex ūlt'ant	ex ôr'di ūm

43. Q is followed in all cases by *u*, and has usually the sound of *kw*, as in *queen*; but in a few words derived from the French, *qu* is sounded like *k*, as in *coquette*.

quăck	quēer'ly	quoit	quī ē'tus
quēen	quō'rūm	quōtę	quo tā'tion
plăquę	pĭqu'ant	bĭsqüę	eo quēt'tish
eliqüę	eo quēt'	tōrqüę	pĭqu'an çy

Lesson 58.

ěas ēādę'	a bāsę'	in elūdę'	a lärm'
ex chāngę'	a māzę'	ad jūrę'	a fär'
in flāmę'	a brādę'	de pūtę'	re märk'
ob lātę'	eru sādę'	re fūsę'	de bärk'
par tākę'	de bāsę'	ma nūrę'	em bärk'
ad drēss'	re ȡrēt'	in jēct'	ae quīt'
re flęx'	ex ćept'	in věnt'	a drift'
ar rěst'	ex pěet'	mo lěst'	re miss'
ěon těst'	ex pěnd'	op prěss'	be fīt'
de prěss'	ex prěss'	re drēss'	per sist'

Lesson 59.

HOMOPHONOUS WORDS.

NOTE.—These exercises on words of similar sound, instead of being gathered into a single department, are interspersed throughout the book.

rājšēd, <i>lifted up.</i>	plāj̄t, <i>a fold.</i>
rāzēd, <i>destroyed.</i>	plāt̄ē, <i>flattened metal.</i>
prīēš, <i>inspects closely.</i>	plūm̄b, <i>perpendicular.</i>
prīz̄ē, <i>to value.</i>	plūm, <i>a fruit.</i>
prāȳ, <i>to supplicate.</i>	plāç̄ē, <i>site; spot.</i>
preȳ, <i>a spoil.</i>	plāj̄ç̄ē, <i>a fish.</i>
pōr̄ē, <i>a small opening.</i>	plēās̄ē, <i>to gratify.</i>
pōj̄r̄, <i>to cause to flow.</i>	plēās̄, <i>excuses.</i>
pōll, <i>the head.</i>	běll, <i>a sounding vessel.</i>
pōl̄ē, <i>a rod; a perch.</i>	běll̄ē, <i>a fine young lady.</i>

Lesson 60.

bīḡht, <i>a bay.</i>	piēç̄ē, <i>a part.</i>
bīt̄ē, <i>to seize with the teeth.</i>	pēaç̄ē, <i>quietness.</i>
blōāt̄, <i>to swell.</i>	new, <i>not old.</i>
blōt̄ē, <i>to dry and smoke.</i>	knew, <i>did know.</i>
bōārd, <i>a plank.</i>	ḡnū, <i>a quadruped.</i>
bōr̄ēd, <i>did bore.</i>	līm̄b, <i>a branch.</i>
brēād, <i>food.</i>	līmp̄, <i>to draw or paint.</i>
brēd, <i>reared.</i>	ärē, <i>part of a circle.</i>
blūē, <i>a color.</i>	ärk, <i>a vessel.</i>
blew, <i>did blow.</i>	prāȳs̄, <i>supplicates.</i>
bōār̄, <i>the male swine.</i>	prāj̄s̄, <i>honor.</i>
bōr̄ē, <i>to pierce.</i>	preȳs̄, <i>spoils.</i>



Lesson 61.

Words accented on the last Syllable.

ab rūpt'	dis eūss'	a erōss'	a grēe'
an nūl'	de dūet'	a dōpt'	a slēep'
eon strūet'	in dūet'	a lōft'	es tēem'
in strūet'	re büt'	a nōn'	de erēe
in trūst'	re šūlt'	be lōng'	de grēe'
at tīrē'	in vītē'	ēom pōrt'	dis elōsē'
en tīcē'	o blīgē'	re pōrt'	dis pōsē'
en tīrē'	per spīrē'	eon sōlē'	re stōrē'
in elīnē'	sub līmē'	re pōsē'	en thrōnē'
in cītē'	sur vīvē'	eon vōkē'	ex plōdē'

Lesson 62.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

Dost consider that dust thou art? He paid the servant his hire, and the wages were higher than last year. With whoop and hurra they tore the hoop from the barrel. The mower will cut more grass to-morrow. The foreign consul took counsel with the enemy, and called a council of war. English consols are high. Kings are sometimes guilty of flagrant wrongs. Many a fragrant flower blooms unseen. He tore his clothes in a struggle to close the door. His course toward that coarse lad was wrong.

Lesson 63.

Words accented on the first Syllable.

eōn'taet	nōs'tril	ēür'ry	pūn'gent
fōr'est	prōd'uēt	fūl'ērum	rūs'tie
hōb'by	prōb'lem	hūd'dlē	rūb'bish
lōft'y	rōs'ter	pūb'lie	sūlk'y
lōg'ie	tōr'rent	pūb'lish	sūl'try
ăf'flux	bănk'rupt	kīn'dred	sērīb'ble
ăm'bush	ēām'phor	pīck'et	trīp'let
ăn'them	hăv'oe	tīck'et	trīck'lē
ăn'nals	hăg'gārd	wīck'et	līz'ard
ăs'peet	hătch'et	īn'voīcē	vīl'lā

Lesson 64.

ēām'brie	dē'ist	çy'press	trīb'al
ēā'dençé	ē'qual	Frī'day	erī'sis
dā'tivé	frē'dóm	īçé'bērg	hȳ'drant
nā'tivé	nēed'fūl	lī'bel	sçī'ençé
pāvç'ment	mēet'ing	mī'grātē	sī' lent
dūkç'dóm	boun'ty	pow'der	boy'hōd
dūr'ançé	eoun'ty	prow'ess	elois'ter
ēū'beb	ēow'ard	sound'ings	joy'ōüs
pū'trid	drow'sy	tow'el	loi'ter
pūr'ist	fount'ſin	tow'er	loy'al

Lesson 65.

bēärd	bñild	pälm	vērsé	wiñch
erēäse	bñilt	éälf	sēärch	seript
ēävës	squïnt	hälf	fērn	gūëss
hēävç	livé	taÿk	kērn	stärt
lēäp	stïck	wäÿk	spērm	wräth
knēe	elïff	chäÿk	sērvé	flōor
splēen	wřit	läÿn	wērë	ȝzär
hävgé	brönzé	däÿb	þerb	häÿnch
fränk	büzz	faylt	strēngth	fläÿnt
släkç	snäÿch	spayÿn	snēäk	häÿnt
smäck	drëÿgç	drift	pûrsé	shärp
elämp	chûrch	fünd	elüÿch	knéel

Lesson 66.

en nō'ble	in dūçē'ment	a bū'sivē
e lōpē'ment	a eū'men	pe rū'sal
ex pō'nen't	ae eū'şant	pur sū'ant
he rō'ie	al lūrē'ment	re fūş'al
pro mō'tivē	a mūşē'ment	sul phū'rie
de tāch'ment	es tāb'lish	at tēnd'ant
doğ māt'ie	fa nāt'ie	as sēm'blagē
dra māt'ie	fan tās'tie	ap pēnd'ant
ee stāt'ie	gī gān'tie	in tēs'tatē
e lās'tie	in hāb'it	eōm'pen sātē

Lesson 67.

çit, a citizen.	wrēāk, to revenge.
sit, to rest on a seat.	rēek, vapor. [dead.]
dūet, a channel.	bjēr, a carriage for the
dūckēd, plunged under.	bēer, fermented liquor.
chūff, a clown.	rēst, quietness; ease.
chōugh (chūf), a bird.	wrēst, to turn; to twist.
ēoin, metal stamped.	rēng, a circle.
eoigñē, a corner.	wrēng, to twist.
ēolē, a kind of cabbage.	rōtē, repetition.
ēōsl, carbon.	wrōtē, did write.
fīnd, to discover.	strājēt, a narrow channel.
fīned, did fine; mulcted.	strājēgjēt, not crooked.
prīnts, calicoes.	wāvē, an undulation.
prīncē, a king's son.	wājvē, to refuse.

Lesson 68.

bōlē, <i>the body of a tree.</i>	hǐst, <i>hush!</i>
bōwl, <i>a vessel.</i>	hǐssēd, <i>did hiss.</i>
bōll, <i>a pod.</i>	pāwš, <i>the feet of beasts.</i>
nōsē, <i>part of the face.</i>	pāyšē, <i>a stop.</i>
knōwš, <i>does know.</i>	fāyñ, <i>a sylvan god.</i>
mōtē, <i>a particle.</i>	fāyñ, <i>a young deer.</i>
mōat, <i>a ditch.</i>	priđē, <i>vanity.</i>
tōlēd, <i>allured.</i>	priđēd, <i>did pry.</i>
tōld, <i>did tell.</i>	wāyñ, <i>a wagon.</i>
tōllēd, <i>did toll.</i>	wānē, <i>to decrease.</i>
rejñ, <i>part of a bridle.</i>	sēe, <i>to behold.</i>
rājñ, <i>falling water.</i>	sēā, <i>a body of water.</i>
rejgn, <i>to rule.</i>	sī, <i>a term in music.</i>

Lesson 69.

a flōat'	pōst pōnē'	dī lūtē'	de mūrē'
be lōw'	pro rōgūsē'	a new'	de plūmē'
be mōān'	dis eōyrsē'	dis ūsē'	re erujē'
be stōw'	de pōrt'	en sūsē'	re elūsē'
de plōrē'	re mōtē'	im būsē'	re fūtē'
a brēāst'	at tēmpt'	a brīdğē'	e elipse'
a hēād'	dis trēss'	dis miss'	e vīngē'
be friēnd'	eon nēet'	a mīdst'	ex tīnēt'
be hēād'	bur lēsqūsē'	be twīxt'	for ğīvē'
in flēet'	de flēet'	be wītch'	in flēt'

Lesson 70.

Long Sounds of Vowels.

ay stērē'	de erēāsē'	ap pēāl'	dis erēet'
be quēāth'	in erēāsē'	ap pēār'	en trēāt'
re vērē'	de mēān'	ap pēāsē'	ex trēmē'
be sēech'	fu sēe'	ar rēār'	grān dēē'
bo hēā'	re pēāl'	blas phēmē'	im pēāch'
a līghēt'	de sērībē'	aē quīrē'	dis gūīsē'
a wry'	de spīsē'	at trītē'	es quīrē'
be gūīlē'	pre sērībē'	as sīḡn'	iīḡ nītē'
be līḡ'	de elīnē'	de mīsē'	in quīrē'
de privē'	re quītē'	ēom priſē'	ma līgn'

Lesson 71.

Words accented on the Penult.

a mēnd'ed	ēon tēnt'ed	dī lēm'mā
an gēl'ie	re flēet'ivē	dis tēm'per
ap pēn'dix	de erēp'it	do mēs'tie
as sēm'bly	de fēnd'ant	em bēl'lish
as sēss'ment	de mēr'it	em bēz'zle
pa rēnt'al	re frēsh'ing	re dūn'dant
po ēt'ie	re plēn'ish	a sūn'der
pre sēnt'ed	re sēnt'ment	ēon eūr'rent
pu trēs'cent	re splēn'dent	ef fūl'gent
pre vēnt'ivē	sur rēn'der	en ēūm'ber

Lesson 72.

Trisyllables with the short Sounds of the Vowels.

æ quīt'tal	de līv'er	in sīp'id
be nīg'nant	dī mīn'ish	in trīn'sie
be wīl'der	eon sīst'ent	ma līg'nant
ēom mīt'ment	eon tīn'gent	pa čīf'ie
eon sīd'er	e nīg'mā	pro hīb'it
a bōl'ish	ear bōn'ie	em bōd'y
ab hōr'rent	eo lōs'sus	har mōn'ie
æ eōm'plish	de mōl'ish	im pōs'tor
ad mōn'ish	a pōs'tātē	la eōn'ie
al lōt'ment	des pōt'ie	ma sōn'ie

Lesson 73.

härt, <i>the male deer.</i>	hōur, <i>sixty minutes.</i>
hēärt, <i>the seat of life.</i>	our, <i>belonging to us.</i>
hēär, <i>to perceive by the ear.</i>	īn, <i>within.</i>
hēär, <i>in this place.</i>	inn, <i>a hotel.</i>
hēärd, <i>did hear.</i>	kēy, <i>a fastener.</i>
hērd, <i>a drove.</i>	quay (kē), <i>a wharf.</i>
hīg, <i>to hasten.</i>	rīymē, <i>poetry.</i>
hīgħ, <i>lofty.</i>	rīmē, <i>white frost.</i>
him, <i>objective case of he.</i>	knōt, <i>a fastening of cord.</i>
hȳmji, <i>a song of praise.</i>	nōt, <i>negation.</i>
hōlē, <i>an opening.</i>	kñōȳ, <i>to understand.</i>
whōlē, <i>all; entire.</i>	nō, <i>not so.</i>

Lesson 74.

The Vowel in the last Syllable silent.

bā'eōn	swēet'ēn	dām'sōn	bīt'tēn
tō'kēn	trēā'sōn	fāt'tēn	dřiv'ēn
brā'zēn	wēāk'ēn	flāx'ēn	kīt'tēn
hā'ven	wēā'sēl	għlād'dēn	priš'ōn
hā'zēl	hēīgħt'ēn	hāp'pēn	quick'ēn
mājd'ēn	līgħt'ēn	mād'dēn	rīš'ēn
mā'sōn	līk'ēn	rāv'ēl	smīt'tēn
rā'ven	rīp'ēn	sād'dēn	stiff'ēn
shāk'ēn	tīgħt'ēn	rēd'dēn	swīv'ēl
wēā'zēn	wīd'ēn	frēsh'ēn	wħiżt'tēn
tāk'ēn	brō'kēn	ō'pēn	fāst'ēn
wāk'ēn	elō'ven	lēāv'ēn	għlis'tēn
spōk'ēn	frōz'ēn	lēngth'ēn	drūnk'ēn
dēā'eōn	gōld'ēn	rēck'ōn	mūt'tēn

Lesson 75.

The Vowel in the last Syllable not silent.

erāy'ōn	ăsp'en	tăl'on	għlū'ten
dē'mon	ēăb'in	wāg'on	ċiħ'ron
çī'on	drāg'on	sūd'den	kītħ'ēn
sī'phon	flāg'on	fēl'on	mīt'ten
ēō'lon	līn'den	lēm'on	pīs'ton
ō'men	għrāv'el	mēl'on	hēr'on
bār'rel	bēv'el	chān'nel	flān'nel
pār'çel	plāt'en	chick'en	slōv'en

Lesson 76.

Dissyllables with the long Sounds of the Vowels.

ā'gūé	fā'mōōs	ēā'i'tiff	çī'pher
ēā'lyx	fāj'l'ūrē	frā'eas	hīgj'l'and
ējā'os	fāj'th'fūl	gātē'-wāy	mō'hāj'r
dā'i'ly	frāj'l'ty	nāmē'sākē	ōāk'um
dā'i'sy	gāmē'ster	strā'tum	pōy'l'tiçē
bēä'dlē	nēä'tly	mēä'slēs	trēä'elē
bēä'ver	elēä'r'ançē	pēä'plē	trēä'tiçē
drēä'r'y	erē'dençē	lē'giōn	trēä't'ment
ēä'ger	flēä'çy	rē'giōn	twē'e'zers
mēä'n'ness	grēä'd'y	stēä'plē	wēä'ry

Lesson 77.

Words ending with *ow*, the last Letter being silent.

är'rōw	säl'lōw	fēl'lōw	wīn'dōw
här'rōw	täl'lōw	mēl'lōw	wīn'nōw
när'rōw	shäl'lōw	fäl'lōw	wid'ōw
mär'rōw	shäd'ōw	mēad'ōw	bōr'rōw
spär'rōw	ēl'bōw	bēl'lōw	mōr'rōw

Words containing *ei* or *ie*, promiscuously arranged.

grīevē	re trīevē'	be sīēgē'	de çēj'ver
thīevē	aḡ grīevē'	bre vjēr'	de çēj't'ful
çēj'led	a pīēçē'	de çēj've'	dis sēj'zin
pīēçēd	eon çēj't'	re līēf'	a chjēv'ing
shēj'k.	be līēvē'	re līēvē'	re çēj'ver



Lesson 78.

aygħit, *any thing.*

ōyġħit, *should.*

wrý, *crooked.*

rýe, *a kind of grain.*

lēad, *a metal.*

lēd, *did lead.*

rēad, *perused.*

rēd, *a color.*

rēad, *to peruse.*

rēed, *a plant.*

all, *the whole.*

awl, *a sharp instrument.*

ōär, *for rowing.*

ōrē, *unrefined metal.*

ō'ér, *over.*

ōw'er, *one who owes.*

ădds, *joins to.*

ădz, *a joiner's tool.*

ālē, *a liquor.*

āīl, *to feel pain.*

ātē, *did eat.*

ēiġħit, *twice four.*

ānt, *an insect.*

ājñt, *a relation.*

Lesson 79.

bald, without hair.	âj̄r, the atmosphere.
bayl̄ed, cried out.	êr̄e, before.
bād, ill; vicious.	ê'ér̄, ever.
bādē, past tense of bid.	hējr̄, one who inherits.
bāyz̄e, a kind of cloth.	āisl̄e, walk in a church.
bāyṣ̄, plural of bay.	īsl̄e, an island.
bēar, an animal.	I 'll, I will.
bār̄e, naked.	çēr̄e, to cover with wax.
bāȳ, part of the ocean.	sēär̄, to burn; dry.
bēȳ, a Turkish officer.	sēer̄, a prophet.
bē, to exist.	bāll, a round body.
bēe, an insect.	bayl̄, to cry out.

Lesson 80.

gāi'ter	plānt'gāin	shri'v'el	jāȳn'dīç̄e
elēv'er	dās'tard	jōs'f'l̄e	sī'lex
pāj̄nt'er	seāb'bard	būt'tōn	mās'tiff
wāȳ'ward	seāf'fold	pīe'niē	sār'eaşm
dī'gest	shām'bl̄eş̄	ğrūm'bl̄e	tār'nish
līḡħt'ning	trān'script	hūs'f'l̄e	tār'tar
pōr'traɪt	nēst'ling	mūr'rāin	ha rāngūş̄e
nōv'iç̄e	mēn'aç̄e	rūm'bl̄e	re lāps̄e
Tūeş'dāy	pēn'anç̄e	trōüb'l̄e	pro fēss'
elī'mat̄e	shēp'hērd	är'gūş̄	re vēnğē
w̄rist'let	whōl̄e'sōme	pīn'ç̄erş̄	flīḡħt'ŷ

Lesson 81.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

To essay the task, requires courage. The discourse was an able essay. An agent will assay the ore, and forward a receipt. Contemn a mean act; but do not always condemn the actor. They were to seize the fort, and cease firing. They affect great grief; but do not effect their purpose. Do you dissent from my opinion? The hill was difficult of descent. A decent regard for others' ills is human. They advise the young to take the advice of the old. The enemy will invade the rich province. They were strongly inveighed against.

Lesson 82.

ěd'ū eātę	ěm'er y	měth'od īst
ěb'on y	ěx'o dūs	pěn'i tent
ěf'fi āy	fěl'o ny	sěn'ti nel
ěl'e phant	gěn'e sīs	fěl'lōȳ shǐp
ěm'bas sy	fěd'er al	rěš'i dent
ăd'mi ral	ěān'ni bal	mýr'i ad
ăg'o ny	fāe'to ry	slip'per y
ăl'i ment	găl'ler y	mīn'ū ēnd
ăl'eo hōl	măn'ū al	týr'an ny
ăm'nes ty	păr'a sōl	sým'pho ny

Lesson 83.

mǔl'běr ry	ěul'ti vātē	ǎm'ū let
mǔs'eu lar	jǔs'ti fȳ	ǎn'çes try
pǔn'ish ment	mǔl'ti plȳ	Čāl'va ry
sǔb'se quent	mǔl'ti tǔdȳ	ěāv'al ry
sǔp'pli eant	sǔb'sti tūtē	mǎr'i gōld
ǎm'pli fȳ	ěām'o mīlȳ	băt'ter y
grăt'i fȳ	pān'to mīmȳ	ěān'o py
păç'i fȳ	răd'i eal	chăr'i ty
răr'e fȳ	păt'ron ǐzȳ	chăs'ti ty
săñe'ti fȳ	săt'el lītȳ	măj'es ty

Lesson 84.

bāyl, <i>surety.</i>	bōld, <i>brave.</i>
bālȳ, <i>a pack of goods.</i>	bōylēd, <i>did bowl.</i>
bāyt, <i>a lure.</i>	bōýrn, <i>a limit.</i>
bātȳ, <i>to lessen.</i>	bōrnȳ, <i>carried.</i>
bāsȳ, <i>low; vile.</i>	bōyw, <i>a weapon.</i>
bāss, <i>a part in music.</i>	beau (bō), <i>a man of dress.</i>
bēāch, <i>the shore.</i>	brēāk, <i>to sever by force.</i>
bēech, <i>a kind of tree.</i>	brākȳ, <i>a thicket.</i>
bēāt, <i>to strike.</i>	brūjȳsȳ, <i>to crush.</i>
bēet, <i>a vegetable.</i>	brewȳ (brūz), <i>does brew.</i>
bīn, <i>a box.</i>	bȳ, <i>near.</i>
been (bīn), <i>existed.</i>	bȳȳ, <i>to purchase.</i>

Lesson 85.

bērth, <i>a sleeping-place.</i>	éast, <i>to throw.</i>
bīrth, <i>coming into life.</i>	éasté, <i>an order or class.</i>
brāíd, <i>to weave.</i>	çēdē, <i>to yield.</i>
brāyéd, <i>did bray.</i>	sēed, <i>to sow; to scatter.</i>
brēách, <i>a gap.</i>	éoársé, <i>not fine.</i>
brēech, <i>the hinder part.</i>	éoýrsé, <i>way; career.</i>
brōách, <i>a spit; to pierce.</i>	dām, <i>mother of beasts.</i>
brōoch, <i>an ornament.</i>	dāmpí, <i>to condemn.</i>
büt, <i>except.</i>	éangé, <i>a reed; a staff.</i>
bütt, <i>a cask; a mark.</i>	Éáín, <i>a man's name.</i>
éall, <i>to name.</i>	çéyl, <i>to line the top of.</i>
éayl, <i>a kind of net-work.</i>	seáł, <i>a sea animal.</i>

Lesson 86.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

The ensign would not sign the paper. His design was known. He maligned his rival, and suffered condign punishment. A benign face. He was arraigned after the campaign. He deigned not to feign surprise. Squirrels gnaw the bark. He affirmed it with phlegm. The knight carried a knapsack. He had a knack for rhymes. She knew how to knead the dough. They cut the knot with a knife. The curfew tolls the knell of parting day. The knave had hard knuckles, but little knowledge.

Lesson 87.

Sounds of O and U.

eoñ'dor	sol'id	oñ'angé	spõn'dee
doe'triné	loz'enge	oñ'trich	tõe'sin
eos'tive	oñ'fal	põmp'øüs	jock'ey
fos'sil	oñ'fice	põn'tiff	mõt'løy
frõst'y	ol'ivé	prõm'isë	nõs'trum
ton'nage	nõv'el	eum'brøüs	bück'lø
won'der	boot'y	eüs'tard	büs'tlø
won'drøüs	moñge'ment	fløür'ish	düd'geón
wont'ed	stue'eo	hün'dred	dün'geón
wor'ry	buz'zard	hüs'band	lünch'geón

Lesson 88.

Short Sounds of Vowels.

døüb'lø	bẽd'stẽad	ẽb'on	fend'er
knück'lø	chẽr'ub	ẽph'od	hẽav'y
nøür'ish	erẽs'çent	ẽs'sençé	hẽif'er
søuth'erñ	erẽv'icé	eth'ies	jẽal'øüs
früs'träté	dẽx'trøüs	fẽath'er	jẽl'ly
rẽp'tile	stẽr'ilø	brim'stõng	ab'bess
rẽf'üsé	vẽs'tiğé	diẽ'tatø	ad'ju
sẽn'tençé	wẽd'löck	frig'atø	däg'g
skẽp'tie	Wẽdnës'daÿ	pil'lağø	bräm
spẽck'lø	zẽal'øüs	trib'ütø	eäl'løüs

Lesson 89.

çell, a small room.	äärt, a vehicle.
sell, to barter away.	äärte, a bill of fare.
çent, a small coin.	dēär, costly; beloved.
sent, did send.	dēer, an animal.
seent, odor; smell.	dūę, owing; fit.
chāsēd, did chase.	dew (dū), moisture condensed.
chāstę, pure. [tence.	dōę, the female deer.
elāyęę, part of a sen-	dōyę, unbaked paste.
elāywę, the nails of a beast.	dräm, a glass of spirits.
ęord, a small rope.	drækim, a small weight.
elkōrd, musical tones in	fānę, a temple.
harmony.	fājn, gladly.
ęotę, a pen; a fold.	feign, to pretend.
ęoät, an outer garment.	

Lesson 90.

be spēák'	ab sōlvę'	ad jūdgę'	in dūlgę'
nan kēen'	de vōlvę'	be grüdgę'	re pülsę'
im plēad'	diş sōlvę'	sub düet'	sue eümę'
eon ęeäl'	re sōlvę'	be nümb'	af frōnt'
eon ęeäl'	re spōnd'	eon vülsę'	a móng'
re frājn'	re prınt'	re prōäch'	re tākę'
re mājn'	re strięt'	en erōäch'	re trācę'
re strājn'	re ʂist'	pa trōl'	re pāy'
re tājn'	sub mıt'	pa rōlę'	de lāy'
re tājıl'	dis tı̄nęt'	be fōrę'	al lāy'

Lesson 91.

dūst, powdered earth.	dāy', twenty-four hours.
dōst, second person of do.	dēy', a Turkish title.
ēárn, to gain by labor.	ewe (yu), a female sheep.
ūrn, a kind of vase.	yōu, the person spoken to.
ērn, the sea-eagle.	
dīg, to expire.	yew (yu), a kind of tree.
dīg, to color.	ēyē, the organ of sight.
drāught (drāft), drawing.	ī, myself.
drāft, a bill of exchange.	äy, yes.
dūn, a dark color.	äyē, an affirmative vote.
dōnē, performed.	flēe, to run away.
fātē, destiny.	flēa, an insect.
fētē, a festival.	flew (flū), did fly.
	flūg, a passage for smoke.

Lesson 92.

ăg'īlē	hăck'nēy	păs'sivē	bīs'ēyit
ăl'ōēs	ķnăp'săck	pră'e'tiçē	fil'bert
dăe'tyl	lăd'der	răb'id	im'äge
făsh'jōn	lăt'tiçē	răp'id	im'pulse
găl'lēy	lăn'çet	tăe'ties	mīl'dew
bit'tern	erăs'tal	erim'sōn	kid'nēy
brisk'et	dăs'tançē	gřid'dlē	lin'tel
çis'tern	dăs'taff	lívē'lōng	liq'uid
chim'nēy	dwin'dlē	gÿp'sy	liq'yar
chiş'ēl	pick'lē	hith'er	ríd'dançē

Lesson 93.

slūj'çy	bōl'ster	çēr'tāín	drīz'zle
jūj'çy	ēōjrt'ship	sûr'ly	tīck'lē
stew'ard	frō'ward	sûr'gēón	twīnk'lē
jew'el	ēō'ēōj	ēār'nest	thim'ble
nēū'tral	nōsē'gāy	jōûr'nal	vīl'lāín
ēôr'ner	gōr'gon	āj'dit	sō'dā
ēôr'sâj'r	lôrd'ship	ēaüs'tie	sō'fā
ēôrse'let	môr'bid	āw'k'ward	sō'ber
fôr'fēit	môrt'gagē	gāy'd'y	stō'ie
gôr'gēôüs	môr'sel	lāj'rel	tō'paz

Lesson 94.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

The awl is used by all shoemakers. He said that he would do aught that he ought to do. The man who stole the bale of goods gave bail. The Bey rode a bay horse around the bay. Deer break through the brake and brush. He had just lain down in the narrow lane. The horse with the long mane ran through the main street of a town in Maine. Which of the pair of fine pears will you pare for the child? The joiner's plane will smooth the plain door. You can rein your horse, if it should rain. The kings reign wisely.

Lesson 95.

bāl'us trādē	fāb'ri eātē	běv'er aģē
ăl'ka lī	găl'ax y	chér'ū bīm
ăl'ka līng	măs'tō don	děm'o erăt
ăp'o gēe	măck'er el	děn'i zēn
ăl'i quot	măr'i ner	děn'si ty
ăs'ter īsk	păr'a īgrăph	ěx'or čist
ăz'i mūth	păr'al lăx	ěd'i fȳ
băch'e lor	păr'a īgōn	ěm'a nātē
ěāl'a băsh	păr'a pēt	ěm'pha sīzē
ěāl'a mūs	păr'a phrāsē	ěp'i eūrē

Lesson 96

fīr, a kind of tree.	fōrt, a stronghold.
fūr, soft hair.	fōrtē, one's strong point.
fājnt, weak; languid.	fōrth, forward.
fejnt, a pretense.	fōjrtē, the next after third.
fājr, clear; handsome.	frāyš, quarrels.
fārē, food; cost of passage.	phrāsē, part of a sentence.
feet, plural of foot.	fōrē, toward the front.
feāt, an exploit.	fōjr, twice two.
flōg, a large piece of ice.	foul, impure.
flōw, a current.	fowl, a bird.
flour, ground wheat.	frēezē, to become ice.
flow'er, a blossom.	friēzē, a kind of wīth.

Lesson 97.

ěx'pe dítę	pěd'i ment	eür'ren cy
hěl'le bōrę	pěl'i ean	fǔl'sómę ly
pěr'i gēe	pět'ū lant	nǔl'li ty
rěg'i čidę	rěe'om pěnsę	süb'si dy
rěe'on dítę	sphěr'ie al	süb'ter fügę
fif'ti eth	sýn'o ným	eön'ju gātę
mír'a elę	týr'an nízę	eön'tro věrt
ním'blę ness	wiťch'er y	eön'se crātę
rīg'or ꝑüs	wił'der ness	eör'o net
rīš'i blę	whím'si eal	dōm'i nant

Lesson 98.

är'bi trātę	härd'i hōod	fōr'mu là
är'ma ment	här'le qǔin	gōr'mand ızę
är'mis tiçę	eär'ni val	ōr'der ly
är'ęjí těet	eär'bon atę	ōr'di nal
ärch'er y	gär'dęn er	ōr'di natę
bär'ba rīšm	gär'ni türę	ōr'phan aęgę
děç'i mal	mět'a phor	erit'i çišm
děs'pot işm	ěd'it or	çyl'in der
ěm'pha sis	sěn'a tor	mýs'ter y
ěp'i tăph	sěr'a phim	mýs'ti fý
lěth'ar gy	spěç'i men	phýs'ie al
pěn'ta těüęk	spěe'ū lätę	týp'i fý



Lesson 99.

Short and long Sounds of the Vowels.

bút'ler	éom'mon	dís'mal	blém'ish
bück'ler	dög'má	dís'triët	élém'ent
éud'gel	döl'phin	mím'ie	chér'ry
jüdg'ment	hös'tilë	mís'sívë	éréd'it
snüff'ers	möd'ern	sýn'od	ém'bers
bönd'agë	éon'vent	él'mäx	äjd'ançë
eöt'tagë	söph'ist	fi'brøüs	bäj'l'iff
för'agë	sör'rel	hý'brid	bäsg'ment
hös'tagë	stöp'plë	hý'men	bräg'let
prös'trätë	töd'dy	hý'phen	brävë'ly

Lesson 100.

fûr\$, skins with soft hair.	grôan, a deep sigh.
fûrz\$, a prickly shrub.	grôwn, increased.
gâge, to pledge.	gall, bile.
gâjg\$, to measure.	Gayl, old name of France.
gât\$, door; entrance.	gild, to overlay with gold.
gâjt, manner of walking.	gÿld, a corporation.
gilt, adorned with gold.	glôz\$, to smooth over.
gÿlt, crime.	glôw\$, shines.
gréat, large; vast.	gÿlest, a visitor.
grât\$, a range of bars.	gÿesséd, did guess.
gréas\$, soft fat.	hâl\$, sound; healthy.
Grêce, a country.	hâjl, frozen rain.

Lesson 101.

a lërt'	ex përt'	sub vërt'	re móvg'
as sërt'	in ërt'	su përb'	a dô'
a vër'	in fër'	ab sûrd'	a lôof'
a vërt'	in sërt'	re eûr'	bal lôon'
eon çërn'	in vërt'	de mûr'	buf fôon'
per vërt'	pre fër'	dis tûrb'	hal lôo'
a vâjl'	re clâjm'	dis plây'	be fall'
a wâjt'	ab stâjn'	en tâjl'	re eâll'
de eây'	aë quâjnt'	ob tâjn'	en thrâll'
de clâjm'	af frây'	eon tâjn'	re sôrt'
de frây'	as suâge'	per suâdg\$'	as sôrt'
pre vâjl'	block âd\$'	a brôad'	be sôught'

Lesson 102.

äl'phä	päd'löck	äd'dlë	hön'ey
än'isë	pläç'id	bär'rack	eöm'fört
bräck'et	Säb'bath	män'datë	möth'er
däm'ask	säffron	män'ly	öth'er
mäd'der	stäg'nant	stäg'natë	smöth'er
elös'et	eön'trítë	chër'ish	vës'tal
eöm'ment	öe'tavë	dën'tist	lëg'atë
eön'eöýrsë	völ'ümgë	frësh'et	mëm'bränë
eön'text	bön'firë	rël'ish	mës'sagë
eön'vex	eön'quër	rëm'nant	rës'cüë

Lesson 103.

flout	a frēsh'	fīr'kin	ā'er ātē
mēānt	eon tēmpt'	sērv'ile	lā'i ty
wrēn	eon tēmpt'	skīr'mish	dē'vi ȑüs
quīck	eom mānd'	stēr'ling	rē'al ȑizē
sōlvē	eom mēnçē'	sūr'fēit	rē'qui em
wrōng	eom mēnd'	ūr'gent	ēō'gen çy
quīnçē	eom pāet'	fūr'lōy়g	nō'ti fy
shrimp	eom plāint'	jās'minē	pō'ten cy
eāy়sē	es trāy'	lāck'ey	ō'ri ȑolē
gāy়zē	ap prōach'	lātch'et	ō'ri ent
quoin	eor rōdē'	māt'in	jō'vi ai
squāw	eur tāil'	seāt'ter	vō'ta ry
erōss	re pūtē'	sāv'agē	zō'di aē

Lesson 104.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

I accept all your presents except the last. His joy was in excess, at the news of his access to fortune. Though your terms exceed my expectations, I must accede to them. The best cosmetic is air and exercise. He pretended to exorcise evil spirits. Both assent to go up the ascent. He was indicted for inditing a false letter. Champagne is made in France. The soldiers crossed the champaign. The law will levy a tax to build a levee. The levee was held at the mayor's residence. The senior brother was addressed as seignior.

Lesson 105.

çēr'ti fȳ	fôr'ti fȳ	ēōg'ni zançē
fēr'ti lizē	fôr'ti tûdē	eōn'ju ġal
hērb'al ist	fôrt'ū natē	ğlōb'ū lar
sērv'i tûdē	ōr'di nançē	ōr'i ġin
tēr'mi nâtē	ōr'ğan işm	hōm'i ly
fēr'ven çy	är'bi ter	ăf'flu ent
mēr'eu ry	är'ter y	băl'us ter
nûrs'er y	här'mo ny	băr'ri er
pēr'fi dy	lär'çe ny	băr'ris ter
pēr'ju ry	här'mo nîzē	ēär'ri on

Lesson 106.

Words accented on the first Syllable.

elēr'ie al	fēs'ti val	li'bra ry
ēl'e gy	ēth'ie al	lik'li hōōd
ēm'i grānt	hēr'ald ry	mī'ero eōşm
ēm'per or	hēr'e tie	mī'ero seōpē
ēp'i grām	hēr'o işm	nī'tro ġēn
pā'pa cy	dī'a leēt	pēd'ant ry
flā'grān cy	dī'a grām	pēd'es tal
frā'grān cy	dī'a ry	mēd'i ġīnē
rā'di ançē	fīn'er y	lēx'i eon
slā'ver y	i'vo ry	sēd'ū lōōs
mā'īn'te nançē	plī'a blē	quēr'u lōōs

Lesson 107.

Monosyllables representing different Sounds.

strāy	slēet	strīkē	trōpē	ēūrsē
āekē	flēeçē	trītē	grōpē	hēārsē
bāthē	stēer	spīçē	brōkē	pūrgē
lāthē	spēech	striçē	strōkē	seōūrgē
plāynt	sphērē	tīthē	elōāk	vērgē
brāyñ	fīef	yīeld	erōck	squēāl
slāvē	fīeld	fīerçē	blōck	lēāgūē
quākē	thīef	pīerçē	flōck	plēād
stāvē	fīēnd	tīerçē	shōck	squēāk
erāgūē	shriyēk	nīeçē	mōck	hēāth

Lesson 108.

SYNTHETIC EXERCISES.

Make Sentences containing the following Words.

bough, a branch of a tree.	grievēs, laments. [legs.
bow, to bend.	grēvēs, armor for the
brutē, a beast.	hew (hū), to cut; to chop.
bruit, to noise abroad.	hūe, a color; dye.
cité, to summon.	Hūgħ, a man's name.
sité, a situation.	kill, to deprive of life.
sight, the sense of seeing.	kilñi, a large oven.
climb, to ascend.	leaf, of a tree or book.
climē, climate; region.	līef, willingly; gladly.
cōrē, the inner part.	māzē, an intricate place.
cōrp̄s, a body of soldiers.	māizē, Indian corn.
erēek, a narrow inlet.	mēān, low; middle point.
erēak, a grating noise.	mjēn, air; manner.

Lesson 109.

Miscellaneous Sounds.

bul'let	eoōp'er	nôr'mal	pre cīsē'
bull'y	wōol'en	ôr'phan	pre sīdē'
bull'ock	eoōl'ly	tôr'por	pro seribē'
bul'rush	seoun'drel	quar'ter	ēom mōdē'
bush'el	bał'sam	ae elāj̄m'	en grōss'
bull'ion	squad'ron	o pāqūē'	ēon sūmē'
erup'per	war'rant	sea lēnē'	pre sūmē'
euck'oo	quad'rant	se cēdē'	be dew'

Lesson 110.

falsē	naūgħit	pītch	bātch	ědġe
quārt	sōuġħit	fliżch	mātch	hēdġe
swārd	bōuġħit	stītch	hātch	lēdġe
swārm	brīgħit	fītch	lātch	wēdġe
thwārt	pliġħit	hiżch	pātch	fleḍġe
bilġe	būdġe	fōssē	brēadth	twiñġe
brīdgē	jūdġe	thōng	brēast	prīnt
rīdġe	drūdġe	nōtch	eleaṁsē	fliṅg
hīnġe	grūdġe	blōtch	friēnd	strīng
erīngē	plūnġe	prōmpt	knēll	swīft

Lesson 111.

hāll, a large room.	hōop, a ring; a band.
hāuł, to drag by force.	whoop, to make a noise.
hāy, dried grass.	hīed, made haste.
hey! an exclamation.	hīdē, to conceal.
hārġ, an animal.	hōārd, to lay up.
hājr, of the head.	hōrdġ, a tribe.
hēaħ, to cure.	hōeħs, plural of hoe.
hēel, hinder part of the foot.	hōsē, stockings.
hīrġ, wages.	jām, a conserve of fruit.
hīgħ'er, more high.	jāmħ, the side-piece of a door or fire-place.
hōġ, a farming tool.	knēad, to work dough.
hō! an exclamation.	need, want.

Lesson 112.

fāith	thēmø	lēngth	sōr'rōw	sōl'emū
serāpē	chimē	läýnch	dūr'ing	hīrē'ling
strāngē	whīlst	mōrḡūø	gīb'bet	trēs'pass
grēet	smärt	plēdḡø	bōd'kin	shīl'ling
pērch	bādḡø	gōyrd	gōs'ling	māt'tock
chāmp	dōdḡø	schīst	lōb'by	rām'pärt
drēnch	brāył	flounçø	tān'sy	trān'quil
squēezø	dwaṛf	serēech	lōck'et	eūn'ning
grīst	yawł	spāšm	vān'dal	hēr'ring
shrīnk	grānt	stārvø	ěx'trā	drūg'gīst
eōpsø	spūnłk	seālp	ěut'lass	spōn'sor

Lesson 113.

knīgħt, a title of honor.	lēe, the sheltered side.
nīgħt, time of darkness.	lēa, a meadow; field.
knāvø, a wicked person.	līgħ, to deceive. [ashes.]
nāvø, hub of a wheel.	līgħ, water passed through
lōqān, any thing lent.	līnks, parts of a chain.
lōnḡø, solitary. [ance.]	līnx, an animal.
knāp, a small protuber-	lōeħi, a lake.
nāp, a short sleep.	lōy়gh (lōk), a lake.
läe, a kind of gum.	lōck, to fasten a door.
läck, to want; need.	läx, loose; vague.
läjđ, placed.	läcks, wants; needs.
lädø, to load.	läes, plural of lac.

Lesson 114.

Words containing I consonant, sounded like Y consonant; as *alien*, pronounced *āl'yen*.

āl'ien	ōn'iōn	bat tāl'iōn
sāv'iōr	bīl'iō̄s	pe eūl'iar
pān'nier	brīll'iānt	re bēll'iōn
ūn'iōn	fīl'ial	dis ūn'iōn
sēn'iōr	mīll'iōn	o pīn'iōn
jūn'iōr	pīll'iōn	do mīn'iōn
gāl'liard	pīn'iōn	ēom mūn'iōn
spān'iel	trīll'iōn	mūt'ū al
vāl'iānt	ēōll'ier	puñe tīl'io
bīll'iārd̄s	pōn'iārd	puñe tīl'iō̄s
bīll'iōn	rūf'ian	ver mīl'iōn
Īn'dian	Čh̄rīs'tian	aȳx īl'ia r̄y

Lesson 115.

The following words, according to the analogy of the English language, should be spelled with the termination *er*, with the exception of the last word of each line.

çēn'ter	mī'ter	spēe'ter	sēp'ul ēk̄er
fī'ber	nī'ter	ō'eķer	thē'a ter
lūs'ter	sōm'ber	māȳ'ḡer	ma nēū'ver
mēa'ḡer	sā'ber	ūm'ber	ēāl'i ber
mē'ter	sçēp'ter	ōm'ber	āe eōu'ter
ā'erḡ	nā'erḡ	lū'erḡ	mās'sa ere

Lesson 116.

In the following words, *ng* is pronounced as if the *g* were doubled; as *anger*, pronounced *ăng'ger*.

ă̄n'̄ger	lă̄n'̄guōr	jĭn'̄gle	yō̄n'̄ger
ă̄n'̄glē	lă̄n'̄guid	mĭn'̄glē	ēō̄n'̄ger
ă̄n'̄gry	mă̄n'̄glē	sĭn'̄glē	bŭn'̄gler
ă̄n'̄guish	mă̄n'̄go	tĭn'̄glē	hŭn'̄ger
elă̄n'̄gor	să̄n'̄guine	dĭn'̄glē	hŭn'̄gry
dă̄n'̄glē	spă̄n'̄glēd	lōn'̄ger	ŵră̄n'̄gler
fă̄n'̄glēd	spă̄n'̄glē	lōn'̄gest	fĭn'̄ger
jă̄n'̄glē	tă̄n'̄glē	strōn'̄ger	lă̄n'̄guish
bă̄n'̄glē	ŵră̄n'̄glē	bŭn'̄glē	ūn'̄guent



Lesson 117.

In the following, S has the sound of *sh*; as *sure*, (pro. *shure*).

<i>sure</i> 'ly	<i>çen'suré</i>	<i>fis'suré</i>	<i>is'su ançé</i>
<i>sure</i> 'ness	<i>prɛs'suré</i>	<i>tɔn'suré</i>	<i>as sur'ançé</i>
<i>sure</i> 'ty	<i>is'su</i>	<i>as suré'</i>	<i>in sur'ançé</i>
<i>sug</i> 'ar	<i>tis'su</i>	<i>in suré'</i>	<i>in sur'er</i>

The following words are spelled, according to analogy, with the termination *se*.

<i>eon dēnse</i> '	<i>dis pēnse</i> '	<i>im mēnse</i> '	<i>pre tēnse</i> '
<i>de fēnse</i> '	<i>ex pēnse</i> '	<i>of fēnse</i> '	<i>sus pēnse</i> '
<i>re çēnse</i> '	<i>in çēnse</i> '	<i>pre pēnse</i> '	<i>lī'çēnse</i> '

Lesson 118.

<i>lāng</i> , a narrow passage.	<i>māj̄n</i> , chief.	[<i>a horse</i> .]
<i>lāj̄n</i> , past participle of <i>lie</i> .	<i>mān̄g</i> , hair on the neck of	
<i>lāps̄</i> , to fall.	<i>māj̄l</i> , armor.	
<i>lāps</i> , plural of <i>lap</i> .	<i>māl̄g</i> , masculine.	
<i>lēāk</i> , to run out.	<i>mārk</i> , a sign.	[<i>prisal</i> .]
<i>lēek</i> , a kind of onion.	<i>mārqūs̄</i> , letters of re-	
<i>lō!</i> behold!	<i>mēād</i> , a drink.	
<i>lōȳ</i> , not high.	<i>mēed</i> , reward.	
<i>lōr̄g</i> , learning.	<i>mēet</i> , fit; proper.	
<i>lōȳ'er</i> , more low.	<i>mēt̄g</i> , to measure.	
<i>māj̄d</i> , a maiden.	<i>mēāt</i> , food in general.	
<i>mād̄g</i> , finished.	<i>mīḡt</i> , strength; power.	
	<i>mīt̄g</i> , a small insect.	

Lesson 119.

mōdḡ, <i>way; manner.</i>	nāy, <i>no.</i>
mōw̄ed, <i>cut down.</i>	nēiḡl̄, <i>to cry as a horse.</i>
mūl̄ḡ, <i>an animal.</i>	n̄it, <i>egg of an insect.</i>
mewl (mūl), <i>to squall.</i>	kn̄it, <i>to unite.</i>
m̄ist, <i>fine rain.</i>	gn̄ēiss, <i>a kind of mineral.</i>
m̄iss̄ed, <i>did miss.</i>	n̄iç̄e, <i>delicate; fine.</i>
mōr̄e, <i>a greater quantity.</i>	ōw̄e, <i>to be bound.</i>
mōw̄'er, <i>one who mows.</i>	ōh! <i>alas!</i>
mūş̄e, <i>to meditate.</i>	ōd̄e, <i>a poem.</i>
mewş̄ (mūz), <i>an in- closure.</i>	ōw̄ed, <i>indebted.</i>
nōn̄e, <i>not one.</i>	one (wūn), <i>a single thing.</i>
nūn, <i>a religious woman.</i>	wōn, <i>gained.</i>

Lesson 120.

a māl'ḡa māt̄e	chēeş̄	e mān'ç̄i pāt̄e
as sās'sin āt̄e	dīrt	e rād'i eāt̄e
ea pāç'i tāt̄e	blēäk	e vāe'ū āt̄e
eo ăḡ'ū lāt̄e	gōäd	a bān'don ment
eon eāt'e nāt̄e	slouch	in fāt'ū āt̄e
eon fāb'ū lāt̄e	gōnḡe	in vāl'i dāt̄e
eon grāt'ū lāt̄e	seärf̄	be ăt'i f̄y
eon tām'i nāt̄e	nērv̄e	pro erās'ti nāt̄e
de eāp'i tāt̄e	rāj̄d	re tāl'i āt̄e
e jāe'ū lāt̄e	grāz̄e	e vāp'o rāt̄e
e lāb'o rāt̄e	stāl̄e	pre vār'i eāt̄e

Lesson 121.

çīr'eus	ea păç'i ty	ăñ'a ăgrăm
ĕûr'few	eom păr'i son	ăm'bĭ ent
ĕûr'tăín	eom păr'a tīvĕ	ăl'li ăgătĕ
fĕr'tilĕ	eom păt'i blĕ	eăl'a mīngĕ
fĕr'vid	eon eăv'i ty	hăl'çy on
fûr'naçĕ	de clăr'a tīvĕ	Jĕş'ū it
fûr'long	dī ăg'o nal	pĕd'i ăgrēe
mĕr'măjăd	dī ăm'e ter	rĕg'is ter
nĕrv'þūs	doğ măt'ie al	rĕv'el ry
pûr'chase	em băs'sa dor	skĕp'tie al
sûr'façĕ	de prăv'i ty	vĕr'i ly

Lesson 122.

In words like the following, *sier*, *zier*, *sure*, *zure*, *su*, *sion*, and *sia* are pronounced zhûr, zhûr, zhû, zhûn, and zhâ.

bră'şier	em bră'şurĕ	eăş'ū al ly
ğlă'zier	e răş'ûrĕ	eăş'ū ist ry
ğră'zier	e vă'şion	trăş'ûr er shîp
răş'ûrĕ	in vă'şion	ûş'û al ly
sejz'ûrĕ	per suă'şion	plăş'ur a blĕ
hō'şier	ad hĕ'şion	mĕş'ûr a blĕ
ō'şier	eo hĕ'şion	oe eă'şion al
fū'şion	am brō'şia	pro viş'ion al
ăz'urĕ	dis clōş'ûrĕ	u şu'rî þūs
mĕş'ûrĕ	ex plō'şion	dîs eom pôş'urĕ
plăş'urĕ	eol lû'şion	în de çiş'ion

Lesson 123.

SYNTHETIC AND DICTATION EXERCISES.

brīd'āl, <i>belonging to a bride.</i>	mět'āl, <i>a substance.</i>
brī'dlē, <i>a check; a curb.</i>	mět'tlē, <i>spirit.</i>
lēs'sōn, <i>a task for recitation.</i>	vīçē, <i>defect; fault.</i>
lēss'ēn, <i>to make less.</i>	vīsē, <i>an instrument.</i>
	wāj'l, <i>to lament.</i>
	wālē, <i>to mark with stripes.</i>

Filled with choler, he seized the youth by the collar. The priest filled the censer. He is a censor of the press. The ship took divers persons as divers for pearls. The plaintiff assumed a plaintive air. To lessen the number of exercises, will make an easier lesson.

Lesson 124.

serīvē'ner	frīv'o lōūs	frū gāl'i ty
slūg'gārd	īm'āgē ry	gāram māt'ie al
stūb'born	īn'di gō	hī lār'i ty
sūb'urbē	īn'sti gātē	hu mān'i ty
sýmp'tom	līq'uī dātē	in hāb'it ant
měd'lēy	pīl'grim aģē	ī rās'ci blē
pēaş'ant	fīsh'er y	le gāl'i ty
phēaş'ant	hīck'o ry	lo eāl'i ty
pēn'sīvē	īn'ter est	lo quāç'i ty
prēş'ençē	mīt'ti mūs	men dāç'i ty
rēađ'y	mīn'strel sy	ra pāç'i ty

Lesson 125.

NOTE.—These words are not exactly alike in sound, and should be carefully distinguished.

as sist'ançé, <i>help; relief.</i>	răb'bit, <i>an animal.</i>
as sist'ants, <i>helpers.</i>	răb'bet, <i>a term in carpentry.</i>
de viš'er, <i>an inventor.</i>	lin'e a ment, <i>a feature.</i>
dī vī'şor, <i>a term in Arithmetic.</i>	lin'i ment, <i>an ointment.</i>
děf'er ençé, <i>respect.</i>	prin'çi pal, <i>chief.</i>
dif'fer ençé, <i>variation.</i>	prin'çi plé, <i>rule of action.</i>
in gěn'ū øüs, <i>open; free.</i>	lī'ar, <i>one who tells lies.</i>
in gěn'iøüs, <i>having skill.</i>	lýrë, <i>a kind of harp.</i>

Lesson 126.

DICTATION EXERCISES ON THE ABOVE.

His assistants gave him great assistance. He was the deviser of the machine. Which is the larger, the divisor or the quotient? This difference being settled, he will pay due deference to your opinion. The ingenious mechanic was also an ingenuous man. Not a lineament could be recognized by his friends. Apply to the wound a healing liniment. The principal in the agreement was devoid of moral principle. Though a great liar, he could play upon the lyre. The rabbit was tame. The carpenter will rabbet the boards.

Lesson 127.

In words like the following, U should receive its proper consonant sound; as *nature*, pronounced nāt'yūr.

nāt'ūrē	sīg'na tūrē	āg'ri eūlt ūrē
erēāt'ūrē	sēp'ul tūrē	lēg'is lā tūrē
fēāt'ūrē	fūr'ni tūrē	är'eħi tēet ūrē
fūt'ūrē	fōr'fēit ūrē	tēm'per a tūrē
ěapt'ūrē	līg'a tūrē	līt'er a tūrē
rāpt'ūrē	āp'er tūrē	flō'ri eūlt ūrē
tēxt'ūrē	quād'ra tūrē	jū'di ea tūrē
pīet'ūrē	ad vēnt'ūrē	hōr'ti eūlt ūrē
seript'ūrē	eon jēet'ūrē	mān ū fāet'ūrē

Lesson 128.

pājł, a wooden vessel.	Pajł, a man's name.
pālę, not bright.	pall, a covering.
pēār, a fruit.	pīqūš, to give offense.
pārę, to cut thin.	pēāk, the top.
pājṛ, a couple.	pēer, a nobleman.
rāzę, to pull down.	pīēr, a wharf.
rājšę, to lift up.	quartz, a kind of rock.
rājš, beams of light.	quarts, measures.
pājń, uneasiness.	plājń, smooth.
pānę, a square of glass.	plānę, a surface; tool.
pēel, rind; skin.	quirę, twenty-four sheets of paper.
pēāl, a sound of bells.	choir (kwīr), a band of
pōrt, a harbor.	singers.
Pōrtę, a Turkish court.	

Lesson 129.

X with the sound of *gz*; as *exact*, pronounced eḡz ăet'.

ex ăet'	ex ăet'ly	ex ăg'ger ătē
ex ăst'	ex ăm'īng	ex ăn'i mātē
ex ălt'	ex ăm'plar	ex ăs'per ătē
ex hālē'	ex ēr'tion	ex ēe'ū trīx
ex hāyăst'	ex hīb'it	ex hil'a rātē
ex ērt'	ex ăst'ençē	ex ăn'er ătē
ex hōrt'	ex ăst'ent	ex ăm'pli fī
ex ădē'	ex ăt'ie	ex ăr'bi tant
ex ērgyūs'	ex ăyăst'ivē	ux ăr'i phūs

Lesson 130.

Ti has often the sound of *sh*: followed by *on*, it is pronounced shūn.

nā'tion	çēs sā'tion	dē vī ă'tion
pā'tient	çol lā'tion	děp re dā'tion
fāe'tiōs	ere ă'tion	děs per ă'tion
frāe'tiōs	diē tā'tion	lib er ă'tion
stā'tion	do nā'tion	mē dī ă'tion
lō'tion	du rā'tion	mōd er ă'tion
mō'tion	e quā'tion	nū mer ă'tion
nō'tion	tes tā'tion	ōp er ă'tion
pō'tion	for mā'tion	tōl er ă'tion
pōr'tion	frus trā'tion	trěp i dā'tion
quō'tient	grā dā'tion	văl ū ă'tion

Lesson 131.

Other examples in which final *tion* is pronounced shǔn.

měn'tion	ab sträe'tion	ěd ū eā'tion
sěe'tion	at träe'tion	ěm ū lā'tion
fräe'tion	de träe'tion	ěx ela mā'tion
děe'tion	dis träe'tion	ěx pee tā'tion
fීe'tion	ex träe'tion	ěx pōr tā'tion
friē'tion	in fräe'tion	fēr men tā'tion
jǔnē'tion	pro träe'tion	gěn er ā'tion
āe'tion	re fräe'tion	grāv i tā'tion
ěāp'tion	re träe'tion	hāb i tā'tion
ōp'tion	eon träe'tion	il lus trā'tion
fāe'tion	sub träe'tion	im pōr tā'tion

Lesson 132.

Examples in which *sci*, *ti*, and *ci* have the sound of *sh*.

ājē'tion	āj dā'ciōūs	ăb er rā'tion
ēaŷ'tion	ea pā'ciōūs	ăd mi rā'tion
ēaŷ'tiōūs	ve rā'ciōūs	ăd o rā'tion
glā'cial	fal lā'ciōūs	ăd ū lā'tion
grā'ciōūs	fu ġā'ciōūs	ăg ġra vā'tion
spā'ciōūs	lo quā'ciōūs	ăp pli eā'tion
Grē'cian	ra pā'ciōūs	ăp pro bā'tion
spē'ciōūs	sa ġā'ciōūs	prēp a rā'tion
pär'tial	te nā'ciōūs	prēš er vā'tion
ěon'sciencē	vī vā'ciōūs	prōe la mā'tion
spē'cie	vo rā'ciōūs	prōf a nā'tion

Lesson 133.

ōi, ce, and si with the sound of sh.

spē'ciēs	ju dī'cial	aē čē's'sion
ō'cean	lo gī'cian	ēom prē's'sion
sō'cial	ma gī'cian	de elēn's'sion
spē'cial	mu šī'cian	ex prē's'sion
ēru'cial	tae tī'cian	im prē's'sion
prē'ciō'us	op tī'cian	op prē's'sion
pās'sion	pa trī'cian	pre tēn's'sion
mān's'sion	phȳ šī'cian	sue čē's'sion
pēn's'sion	pro vīn'cial	trans ġrēs's'sion
tēn's'sion	fī nān'cial	ad mīs's'sion
tōr's'sion	om nīs'cient	eon eūs's'sion

Lesson 134.

DICTATION EXERCISES.

They propose to alter the place of the altar. He cast his ballot for mayor. The ballet dancer and the ballad singer arrived. The wine seller lived in a cellar. He said that the cymbal was a symbol of music. They sent an arrant rogue on the errand. His manner of conducting the manor did not suit the lord. The prophet of Mammon foretold great profit. The relics of the kingdom were saved by the relict of the king. The stature of the statue of Liberty is fixed by statute.

Lesson 135.

räck, <i>an engine of torture.</i>	writé, <i>to make letters.</i>
wräck, <i>a sea-plant.</i>	wright, <i>a workman.</i>
räp, <i>to strike.</i>	röé, <i>eggs of a fish.</i>
wräp, <i>to roll together.</i>	rōw, <i>to impel with oars.</i>
rëck, <i>to heed; to care.</i>	rōsé, <i>a flower.</i>
wräck, <i>destruction.</i>	rōw§, <i>does row.</i>
rīçé, <i>a kind of grain.</i>	rōes, <i>plural of roe.</i>
rīsé, <i>increase; ascent.</i>	sées, <i>beholds.</i> [water.
ríté, <i>a ceremony.</i>	séas, <i>large bodies of</i>
rígkt, <i>not wrong.</i>	séizé, <i>to lay hold of.</i>

Lesson 136.

OF AFFIXES.

Many words are formed by adding something to the end of another word. The added part is called an affix; as *ly*, added to *man*, forms *manly*. In this, and the following seventeen lessons, the more common affixes are indicated.

Plurals formed by adding *s* to the Singular.

rōofs	sō'lōs	tý'rōs	al bī'nōs
hōofs	hā'lōs	jün'tōs	me mēn'tōs
scärfs	lăs'sōs	eă'n'tōs	oē tā'vōs
trüths	zē'rōs	quar'tōs	sī rōe'ēōs

Plurals formed by adding *es* to the Singular.

éel'ōes	to mā'tōes	po tā'tōes
cär'gōes	mu lăt'tōes	bra vā'dōes
mōt'tōes	vol eā'nōes	pōr'ti eōes
gröt'tōes	mōs quī'tōes	vī rā'gōes

Lesson 137.

Words in which *f* and *fe* are changed into *ves* in the Plural: as, *leaf, leaves; wife, wives.*

bēevēs	livēs	thjēvēs	eālvēs	our sēlvēs'
shēāvēs	wīvēs	wōlvēs	hālvēs	them sēlvēs'
lēavēs	kñivēs	lōavēs	shēlvēs	yōur sēlvēs'

Words in which *Y* final is changed into *ies* in the Plural.

skiēs	lā'dies	tō'ries	grō'çer ies
spiēs	dū'ties	eān'dies	fōr'ger ies
erīēs	bēāu'ties	trō'phies	gāl'ler ies

Lesson 138.

Words ending in *Y* which form the Plural by adding *s.*

toys	chim'néys	äl'léys	at tōr'néys
drāȳs	vāl'léys	pul'léys	Sāt'ur dāȳs
buoȳs	mōn'ęys	tūr'kęys	hōl'i dāȳs
whȳs	jōûr'nęys	mōn'kęys	eōr du roys'

Words in which the Plurals are formed irregularly. As the Plural only is given, the teacher might require the pupil to ascertain the Singular, and to spell it.

miçē	erī'sēs	tēr'mi nī	{} kīngē
{ stāvēs	chil'dren	nēb'ū lāe	{ eows̄
{ stāffs	{ brōth'ers	a lūm'nī	{ dīęs̄
{ pēas̄	{ brēth'ren	vēr'te brāe	{ dīçē
{ pēas̄	strā'tā	syn ɔp'sēs	{} gēesē



Lesson 139.

Ing signifies *continuing to*; as *talking*, continuing to talk. The following words, in taking their suffix, double the final letter. The last letter is doubled when the word ends with a *single* consonant preceded by a *single* vowel.

plān'ning	wīn'ning	stōp'ping	a bět'ting
frět'ting	blōt'ting	gūn'ning	re běl'ling
bíd'ding	rōb'bing	shūt'ting	o mít'ting

Other words ending with consonants, which do not double the final letter.

āet'ing	fāy'l'ing	mēān'ing	ex pānd'ing
lānd'ing	rāi'n'ing	ēōāx'ing	eon sěnt'ing
býüld'ing	sāi'l'ing	sūit'ing	vís'it ing

Lesson 140.

Words ending in *e* silent, generally drop the *e* in adding *ing*.

māk'ing	seīz'ing	rūl'ing	ex pīr'ing
nām'ing	fōrç'ing	līn'ing	re fūs'ing
plāgū'ing	hēdg'ing	squēez'ing	in triğū'ing
āeh'ing	wrīt'ing	sekhēm'ing	al lēg'ing

The final *e* is retained when it is necessary to prevent a change of pronunciation, or to maintain the identity of a word.

hōe'ing	shoē'ing	chāngē'a blē
tōe'ing	sīngē'ing	trāçē'a blē
tīngē'ing	dīyē'ing	pēçē'a blē
fōe'man	blūe'ness	chärgē'a blē

Lesson 141.

Ed, as a suffix, generally signifies *did*. In words like the following the *e* in *ed* is silent, and the words, though of two and three syllables, are pronounced in one and two.

blāzēd	wēdgēd	boilēd	be rēavēd'
drāiñēd	sōlvēd	coilēd	be sīegēd'
hāylēd	eallēd	soilēd	blas phēmēd'
lāmēd	hāylēd	bowēd	ae quirēd'
pāvēd	māyēd	erownēd	eon tröllēd'
stōwēd	wārmēd	plowēd	a būşēd'
sāvēd	wārnēd	rouşēd	ae eūşēd'
feārēd	wārpēd	seourēd	eom mūnēd'
flōwēd	provēd	sourēd	eon fūşēd'
glūēd	shōvēd	dōdgēd	de eoyēd'
bēggēd	lōvēd	fillēd	en joyēd'

Lesson 142.

In words like the following, *ed* is pronounced as *t*; and, although of two and three syllables, the words are pronounced in one and two.

grāçēd	fixēd	es eāpēd'	at tāckēd'
serāpēd	mixēd	em brāçēd'	eon fēssēd'
eräckēd	bōxēd	en ǵrōssēd'	op prēssēd'

In other words formed by the affix *ed*, the last letter is doubled in words of one syllable, or in words accented on the last syllable, when they end with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel; as, *wed*, *wed'ded*. If the word ends in any other consonant than *d* or *t*, the *e* in *ed* becomes silent, and the two syllables become one; as, *hem*, *hemmed*, pronounced *hēmd*.

jüt'ted	shūnnēd	ēom pēllēd	o mīt'tēd
frēt'ted	täppēd	e quíppēd'	im bēd'ded
fīt'ted	rübbēd	de mūrrēd'	ēom mīt'ted

Lesson 143.

Words not included in the above rule, *do not double* the final consonant.

äet'ed	fāylēd	quār'relēd	ex pānd'ed
lānd'ed	rājñēd	bār'relēd	mēr'it ed
rēst'ed	ēoåxēd	trāv'elēd	vīš'it ed

Y is sometimes changed into *i*; as *cry*, *cried*.

erīēd	drīēd	mār'riēd	ǵlō'riēd
trīēd	friēd	tār'riēd	stō'riēd
shīēd	spiēd	čār'riēd	wōr'riēd

Lesson 144.

Ar, er, and or signify *one who does, or that which does*; as, *baker*, one who bakes. If the word ends in *e, r* only is added. After a consonant *y* is generally changed into *i*. Another letter is sometimes united to the affix; as *law, law'yer*. The final consonants are doubled, as in Lesson 142.

bēg'gar	bānk'er	bāk'er	ere ā'tor
dīg'ger	plānt'er	pā'çer	eru sād'er
dīp'per	būild'er	pāv'er	die tā'tor
elip'per	gīv'er	strān'ger	en grāv'er
trōt'ter	lāw'yer	wrīt'er	sur vīv'or
loş'er	saw'yer	bōast'er	be līev'er
wōō'er	rēad'er	mōýrn'er	ad vīş'er
vouch'er	rīd'er	ōwñ'er	as sīgn'er
wrēs'ṭler	dī'er	rūl'er	in vēj'gler

Lesson 145.

Words formed by the Affixes *er* or *or*.

be gīn'ner	lā'bor er	nāv'i gā tor
in dōrs'er	rēa'sōn er	dēd'i eā tor
de sērt'er	lī'bel er	eāl'eu lā tor
dis tūrb'er	wāg'on er	spēe'ū lā tor
u şūrp'er	eōn'qyēr ɔr	prōs'e eū tor
eon dūet'or	fōr'fīgn er	eūl'ti vā tor
tor mēnt'or	eūs'tom er	mūl'ti plī er
en chānt'er	mūr'der er	nū'mer ā tor
sup pōrt'er	gōv'ern ɔr	gēn'er ā tor
aḡ grēss'or	pēn'siōn er	rā'di ā tor

Lesson 146.

In adjectives, *er* is generally added to form the comparative, and *est* to form the superlative; as *rich*, *richer*, *richest*.

striet'er	fjērç'est	wěalth'i er	wōr'thi est
brød'er	slōw'est	grēed'i er	rēad'i est
brīght'er	gäunt'est	drēar'i er	haugħ'ti est

Ly is an abbreviation of *like*; as *manly* for man-like, or like a man. *Ly* is still further shortened into *y*; as, *rock*, *rocky*.

brīght'ly	ēas'y	hēav'i ly	thōr'ōugħ'ly
gāy'ly	ēarth'y	hēart'i ly	mīght'i ly
nō'bly	spēed'y	rēad'i ly	hās'ti ly
wīnd'y	spōn'gy	tär'di ly	stēad'i ly

Lesson 147.

Ness is from the Saxon *nesse*, and means *state* or *quality*; as, *neatness*, state of being neat.

blēak'ness	smōoth'ness	ēomē'li ness
fjērçē'ness	nūmþ'ness	drow'si ness
hōārsē'ness	þrōng'ness	naugħt'i ness
ēālm'ness	swēet'ness	wēa'ri ness

The termination *full* adds its own meaning to the word; as, *joyful*, full of joy. The final *l* is omitted in the derivatives.

chāngē'ful	mōūrn'ful	skill'ful	fān'ci ful
frīgħt'ful	wōe'ful	will'ful	pīt'i ful
spīte'ful	þrāth'ful	aw'ful	dū'ti ful

Lesson 148.

The termination *less* gives a *negative* meaning to the derivative; as *graceless*, without grace.

brāiñ'less	sīght'less	friñend'less	wōrth'less
çēäse'less	sōyl'less	hēäd'less	house'less
gūñle'less	frūit'less	gūñlt'less	noiñe'less

The affix *age* signifies *the pay for, a state of being, or composed of*; as *cartage*, the pay for carting.

mär'riägë	fēr'ri aäge	väg'a bönd aäge
þērb'aäge	hēr'mit aäge	dīs ad vān'taäge
whärf'aäge	päť'ron aäge	ës'pi on aäge

Lesson 149.

The suffix *al* signifies *relating to*; *an* signifies *pertaining to*; *ant* and *ent*, in many instances, signify the *agent* or *doer*.

tid'al	ëom'ie al	me dīç'i nal
ûr'ban	püb'li ean	dī öç'e san
eläiñ'ant	as sîst'ant	î tîn'er ant
ä'gent	prëš'i dent	eör re spönd'ent

Able and *ible* signify *that may be, capable of being, fit or worthy to be, or capacity.*

éät'a blë	bläm'a blë	äm'i ea blë
säl'a blë	läÿgh'a blë	näv'i ëa blë
leg'i blë	fôr'çi blë	eom bûs'ti blë
erëd'i blë	ay'di blë	in dël'i blë

Lesson 150.

Ist, ster, ee, and ess, generally signify the person who, or thing which. The last is an affix denoting the feminine gender.

ay'r'ist	phŷs'i čist	pĩ ä'nist
tăp'ster	eh̄ör'is ter	fōr'est er
grânt ēe'	môrt'gā gē'	as sīgn ēe'
ěm'press	shěp'žerd ess	mär'čhiōn ess

Dom signifies the office of or state of being; hood, the state of being; ish, somewhat, like; and ism, the condition or doctrines of.

kīng'dōm	el̄ris't̄en dōm	hēa'�hēn dōm
chīld'hōod	māȳd'en hōod	līvē'li hōod
kñāv'ish	yēl'lōw̄ ish	ā'gu ish
Buđ'džišm	Mēth'od işm	Môr'mon işm

Lesson 151.

Eer or ier generally signifies one who has charge of; en means made of, or, with adjectives, to make; ic signifies pertaining to, belonging to, or like; and ise or ize, to make, to become, or to assimilate.

eaſh iēr'	fīn an čiēr'	gōn do liēr'
elōth'ier	ěn gi nēer'	ěan non ēer'
bēech'ěn	be hōld'ěn	em bōld'ěn
brīgjēt'ěn	en līgjēt'ěn	en līv'ěn
čīv'iē	çe phāl'iē	me tāl'lie
ū'til īzē	čāt'e eh̄išē	er̄it'i čiſē
sāt'ir īzē	čīv'il īzē	ōs'tra čiſē

Lesson 152.

Ion and ment denote the state of being, or the act of; fy, to make or become; ance or ence, the act or state of; ive, having a tendency to, or the power or nature of; ory, the power or nature of, or belonging to; and ous, partaking of, or full of.

dis pēr'sion	dī vēr'sion	as pēr'sion
ex čēp'tion	e lēe'tion	eon dī'tion
a tōnē'ment	a ġrēe'ment	dēe're ment
dē'i fy	stū'pe fy	săt'is fy
an noy'ançē	ae eôrd'ançē	eon eôrd'ançē
oe eūr'rençē	ab hōr'rençē	in dūl'ğençē
a mū'sivē	eon elū'sivē	of fēn'sivē
eūr'so ry	är'mo ry	mān'da to ry
dān'ger ɸūs	lī'bel ɸūs	här mō'ni ɸūs

Lesson 153.

Kin, ling, let, and ule indicate smallness or diminution.

lāmþ'kin	mān'i kīn	lā'dy kīn
dūck'ling	ün'der ling	fōs'ter ling
lēaſ'let	rīv'ū let	flāg'eo lēt
ğlōb'ūlē	mōl'e eūlē	ăn i māl'eūlē

Some means like or same, full of, or very; ward denotes in the direction of; ure means state of; and y, full of, or composed of.

tīrē'somē	eūm'ber sōmē	vēnt'ūrē sōmē
ēaſt'ward	hēaſv'ēn ward	āft'er ward
vērd'ūrē	eūr'va tūrē	im pōst'ūrē
smōk'y	sīn'ew y	sīl'ver y

Lesson 154.

rūff, <i>an article of dress.</i>	rō̄ár, <i>to make a loud noise.</i>
rō̄ugh (rūf), <i>uneven.</i>	rō̄y'er, <i>one who rows.</i>
rētch, <i>to vomit.</i> [son.	sāj̄l, <i>a sheet of canvas.</i>
wrētch, <i>a miserable per-</i>	sālē, <i>the act of selling.</i>
rō̄dē, <i>did ride.</i>	sēen, <i>beheld.</i>
rō̄ad, <i>a way; route.</i>	sēnē, <i>a view.</i>
rō̄wēd, <i>did row.</i>	sēj̄nē, <i>a net for fishing.</i>
rō̄om, <i>an apartment.</i>	slāy, <i>to kill.</i> [ners.
r̄hēūm, <i>a serous fluid.</i>	sleiḡh, <i>a vehicle on run-</i>
sō̄w, <i>to scatter seed.</i>	sley, <i>a weaver's reed.</i>
sew (sō), <i>to use a needle.</i>	sēem, <i>to appear.</i>
sō, <i>thus; in like manner.</i>	sēgm, <i>a line of junction.</i>

Lesson 155.

rūdḡ, <i>uncivil; rough.</i>	slōw, <i>not fast.</i>
rō̄od, <i>fourth of an acre.</i>	slōe, <i>a kind of fruit.</i>
sērf, <i>a slave; servant.</i>	sūn, <i>the source of light.</i>
sūrf, <i>a swell of the sea.</i>	sōn, <i>a male child.</i>
sērḡe, <i>a kind of cloth.</i>	stēel, <i>refined iron.</i>
sūrḡe, <i>to rise; to swell.</i>	stēal, <i>to rob; to pilfer.</i>
shēer, <i>pure; clear.</i>	stil̄e, <i>steps over a fence.</i>
shēar, <i>to cut or clip.</i>	styl̄e, <i>manner of writing.</i>
sīde, <i>a part; a margin.</i>	stārē, <i>to look fixedly.</i>
sighēd, <i>did sigh.</i>	stājr, <i>a step.</i> [taste.
slew (slū), <i>did slay.</i>	sweet, <i>pleasing to the</i>
slūḡ, <i>to slip aside.</i>	suit̄e (swēt), <i>retinue.</i>

Lesson 156.

OF PREFIXES.

When a syllable or word is placed before another word, it is called a prefix. The prefix *re* generally gives the idea of *repetition* or *return*; as, *recall*, to call back.

rē bȳfild'	rē-ap pēár'	re ān'i māt̄s̄
rē tōuch'	rē-as čēnd'	re ġēn'er āt̄s̄
rē sēät'	rē-im bȳrs̄s̄'	re sūs'či tāt̄s̄
re view'	re dȳüb'l̄s̄	re vēr'ber āt̄s̄

The prefix *un* generally gives a *negative* meaning; as, *unapt*, not apt.

un pāíd'	un fr̄jēnd'ly	un eōyārt'ly
un eleān'	un hēālth'y	un ēā's̄y
un knōyń'	un stēād'y	un fr̄yāt'fūl
un nērvę'	un ērr'ing	un lēārn'ed

Lesson 157.

In, also, has a negative meaning; it often becomes *im*, *il*, *ir* or *ig*, for the sake of sound.

in āet'ivę	in sin čērę'	ir rēš'o lūt̄s̄
im prōp'er	im po līt̄s̄'	ir re līg'jōüs̄
il lē'gāl	il lū'sīvę	ir re spēet'ivę
ig nō'blę	ig'no rant	ir'ri ta blę
im ma tē ri āl'i ty	im prāe ti ea bīl'i ty	in de strūe ti bīl'i ty
in dī viš i bīl'i ty	in re šīst i bīl'i ty	ir re pēn e tra bīl'i ty
in eom pāt i bīl'i ty		
in eom prēss i bīl'i ty		

Lesson 158.

Dis is a Latin particle, and has the force of a *negative* or *privative*; as, *disagree*, not to agree, *disarm*, to deprive of arms.

dis plēṣe'	dīs ap pēar'	dīs eon tīn'ūē
dis joint'	dīs be līēvē'	dīs in hēr'it
dis lōd̄gē'	dīs o blīgē'	dis ôr'gān īzē
dis chärge'	dis eōr'agē	dis sīm'i lar
dis grācē'	dis eōv'er	dis erim'i nātē

The prefix *after* conveys its own meaning.

āft'er pīēcē	āft'er nōōn	āft'er mōst
āft'er gȳārd	āft'er māth	āft'er-thōūgl̄t

Lesson 159.

Post is a Latin word, meaning *after*.

pōst'seript	pōst-dīlū'vi an	pōst me rīd'i an
pōst'-dātē	pōst po ši'tion	pōst'hu mōūs ly

Other words are formed by prefixing the English word *post*, a letter-carrier.

pōst'al	pōst'man	pōst'märk
pōst'-chāiṣē	pōst'-town	pōst'-ōf fīcē
pōst-hāstē'	pōst'boy	pōst'mās ter

Bene is a Latin prefix, signifying *well*.

bēn'e dīet	bēn e fāe'tion	be nēf'i çēnçē
bēn'e fīcē	bēn e fī'cial	be nēv'o lēnçē

Lesson 160.

Fore adds its own meaning to the word; as *foretaste*, to taste before; *pre* is from the Latin *præ*, before; *ante* (Latin), before. *Anti* (Greek), means *against* or *opposite*.

fōr'g' sīg'ht	fōr'g' tēll' er	fōr'g' bōd' ing ly
fōr'g' mōst	fōr'g' knōy' l'edg'ē	fōr'g' de tēr' mīng'ē
fōr'g' knōy''	fōr'g' eās tl'g	pre mēd'i tāt'g
pre fīx'	pre eāy' tōn	pre ōe'eu pīy
pre jūdg'ē	pre çēd' ing	pre-ēm'i nēnt
pre sērv'ē	pre dēs'tīng'ē	ān te pās'ek'āl
pre sāg'ē	ān'tē pāst	ān te mūn'dāng'ē
pre tēxt'	ān'tē dāt'g	ān te nūp'tīal
fōr'g' wārn'	ān'tī pōd'g	ān tī elī'max
fōr'g' frōnt	ān'tī dōt'g	ān tī fēb'rīl'g

Lesson 161.

The word *miss* signifies *to err*, *to go wrong*; in the compound the last *s* is omitted.

mis gūid'g	mīs be līef'	mis rēck'ōn
mis spēll'	mīs eōn çēyv'ē	mis eōn'strūg'ē
mis chōos'ē	mīs dī rēet'	mis gōv'ern
mis chānç'ē	mīs re çīt'g	mis gūid'anç'ē

Words formed by the prefixes *up* and *under*.

up rāy'g	ūn der lāy'	ūn'der hānd
up hēav'g	ūn der w̄rit'g	ūn'der grōwth
ūp'rīg'ht	ūn der sīgn'	ūn'der brūsh
ūp'ward	ūn der nēāth'	ūn'der shōt

Lesson 162.

Words formed by the prefixes *out* and *over*.

out brāvē'	ō ver rēāch'	ō'ver bōārd
out ȣrōw'	ō ver ȣwē'	ō'ver ȣlls
out pōūr'	ō ver flōw'	ō'ver nīgħt
out taȣlk'	ō ver freīgħt'	ō'ver siġħt

Counter, from the Latin *contra*, against.

eoun'ter pāng'	eoun'ter sīgn	eoun ter mōvē'
eoun'ter fēit	eoun'ter point	eoun ter weīgħt'

Extra (Latin), *beyond*.

ěx tra ju dī'cial	ěx tra phȣs'iē al
ěx tra pro vīn'cial	ěx tra trōp'iē al

Lesson 163.

Semi (Latin), and *hemi* (Greek), half; *super* (Latin), over or above; *trans* (Latin), beyond or through; and *inter* (Latin), among or between.

sěm'i brēvē'	sěm'i ēō lon	sěm'i quā ver
sěm'i tōnē'	sěm'i ȣīr ēlē'	sěm ī tōn'iē
hěm'i sphērē'	hěm'i ȣy ēlē'	hěm i mōrph'iē
hěm'i trōpē'	hěm i hē'dral	hěm i sphēr'iē
sū per ādd'	sū per fī'cial	sū per in dūcē'
sū per sērībē'	su pēr'flu ōūs	sū per strūet'ūrē
tran s̄ēnd'ent	trāns at lān'tie	trān'si to ry
trans fīg'ūrē'	trans fūs'i blē'	trans mīs'si blē'
īn'ter ēōūrsē'	īn ter mīt'tent	īn ter rēg'num
īn'ter lūdē'	īn ter čē'sor	īn ter sēe'tion

Lesson 164.

Ad signifies *to*, and for euphony takes the forms of *ac*, *af*, *ag*, *al*, *an*, *ap*, *ar*, and *as*; as *ad* and *verto*, *advert*, to turn to.

ad dūçē'	al lūrē'	as sāi'l'	ăg'ḡre gātē
ae eount'	an nēx'	ad vānçē'	ăg'ḡra vātē
ae eōrd'	ar rīvē'	ăd'vērb	ap pēnd'āgē
af fix'	as çēnd'	ăd'vērse	ăr'ro gānçē

Bi (from Latin *bis*, twice) means *two*, *double*, or *in two*.

bī'fid	bī dēn'tatē	bī nō'mi al
bī'fōrm	bī eōr'nōüs	bī ēn'ni al
bī'nate	bī fūr'eatē	bī nōe'ū lar
bī'ped	bī līn'gual	bī vālv'ū lar
bī sēet'	bī pār'titē	bī sūl'phu ret

Lesson 165.

Con (Latin *cum*, with) signifies *with* or *together*; it takes the forms of *com*, *col*, *co*, *cog*, and *cor*, for ease in pronunciation.

eon vērt'	ēōn de sēnd'	ēon vēn'tion al
ēom prēss'	ēom pān'ion	ēōm pen sā'tion
ēol lēet'	ēōl'lo quy	ēol lāt'er al
eo hērē'	ēō-ex īst'	ēō-ex tēn'sivē
ēōg'nātē	ēōg'nī zant	ēog nōs'či blē
ēor rēet'	ēōr re spōnd'	ēōr o nā'tion
eon eūr'	eon vūl'sion	eon sēe'ū tīvē
eon dīgn'	eon vey'er	eon se quēn'tial
eon fōrm'	eon tū'sion	eon nāt'ū ral



Lesson 166.

De signifies *down* or *from*; *epi* signifies *on*, *near*, *during*; and *ex* has the meaning *out of*. *Ex* also becomes *e*, *ec*, or *ef*.

de s̄ēnd'	ex trāet'	ěp i děm'iē
de trāet'	e vādē'	ěp'i lěp sy
de nōtē'	ef fūšē'	ěp i ġlōt'tis
de vōtē'	ěe'lōgūē	ěp i děrm'is

Dis, *ob*, *per*, and *circum* mean respectively *apart*, *against*, *through*, and *around*. With English words, *dis* gives a *negative* meaning.

dis tēnd'	dis sēv'er	diš em bār'rass
ob trūdē'	ob liqūē'ly	ob līt'er ātē'
per plēx'	per fēet'ivē	per sīst'en ćy
ćir'ēyit	ćir eum vōlvē'	ćir eum ja'cent

Lesson 167.

Mal signifies *evil, ill*; *mono* is from Greek *monos*, *single*; *pan* (Greek), signifies *all, every thing*; and *poly* (Greek *polus*), *many*.

măl'ēon tĕnt	ma lĭ'ciō̄ūs	ma lĕv'o lent
mōn'o tōnē	mōn'o ̄grām	mo nōp'o ly
pān'o ply	pān'the īst	pān o rā'mā
pōl'y ̄gōn	pōl'y pūs	pōl'y thē īsh̄m

Pro is a Latin preposition signifying *for, before, and forth*; *uni* (Latin *unus, one*) signifies *one or producing one*; *syn* (sometimes *syl* and *sym*) signifies *together*; and *sub* (sometimes *suf, sup*, and *sug*) denotes *under, below*.

prō'noun	ū'ni ty	sŷn'the s̄is	sub s̄erībē'
pro pēl'	ū'ni fōrm	sŷl'la blē	sūf'fix
prō dūcē'	ū'ni eōrn	sŷm'pa thy	sup prēss'
pro vīdē'	ū'ni vālvē	sŷn tāe'tie	sūg ̄gēst'

Lesson 168.

Compound Words promiscuously arranged.

ālē'-housē	līmē'-kīlp̄	hēd̄gē'hōḡ
hāj'l'stōnē	bōat'man	pēn'knīfē
lāy'man	fōūr'seōrē	gr̄ist'-mill
sāfē'gūārd	lōād'stōnē	mīd'nīḡkt
wājst'eōāt	ōāt'mēāl	pīfch'fōrk
bē'-hīvē	pōlē'-stār	shīp'w̄rēck
kēy'-stōnē	snōw'-drōp	w̄rīst'band
k̄nēe'-pān	spōrts'man	blōck'hēād
brīdē'grōōm	jew's'-hārp	erōss'-bōw̄
līḡkt'-housē	lūkē'wārm	ōff'sprīng

Lesson 169.

Compound Words.

Lisle'-glōvē	nīgħt'fall	hārts'hōrn
nōrth-ēāst'	bōok'-ēāsē	ēōrn'-stāl k
joint'-stōck	fōot'stōol	lōop'-hōlē
wēll'-brēd	ēōrk'serew	būr'dōck
snūff'-bōx	wātħch'-wōrd	whīrl'pōol
towns'man	brōom'stīck	fōolš'ēāp
house'wifē	dōomš'dāy	wōrk'shōp
chār'ēōz'l	brown'-brēd	for sōoth'
out weīgħ'	down'rīgħt	down'ēāst
hōrn'pīpē	tōoth'āeħs	nōon'dāy
ħēj'r'lōom	ājṛ'-brākē	lāw'sūt

Lesson 170.

Compound Words.

ēān'dlē stīck	pōst'al-ēārd	būt'ter flī
hānd'ker chīef	ēōp'y-bōok	waħter-fall
bēd'-chām ber	ōft'ēn tīmēs	gās'-mē ter
ēv'er ȣrēen	tīpē'-wīrīt er	elēr'għy man
gēn'tlē man	jōūr'nēy man	brīe'-a-brāe
pēp'per mīnt	hūm'ming-bīrd	nā'vȣ-yärd
ēāmp'-mēet ing	mūsk'-mēl on	fōol'härd y
mās'ter pīēcē	blōod'-vēs sel	al mīgħt'y
pāss'ō ver	hōn'ēy-eōmħ	bī'stānd er
fowl'ing-pīēcē	stēm'-wīnd er	bāss'-vī ol
pow'der-hōrn	seħħoöl'-mās ter	tālē'-bēār er

Lesson 171.

SYNTHETIC AND DICTATION EXERCISES.

Ā'bel, <i>a man's name.</i>	de s̄ēnd'ent, <i>falling.</i>
a'blē, <i>powerful.</i>	ēōugh'er, <i>one who coughs.</i>
āl'lēy, <i>a narrow passage.</i>	ēōff'er, <i>a chest.</i> [sugar.]
al lȳ', <i>one who assists.</i>	ēān'diēd, <i>covered with</i>
āl lū'šion, <i>a reference.</i>	ēān'did, <i>honest; truthful.</i>
īl lū'šion, <i>mockery.</i>	çēnt'ū ry, <i>100 years.</i>
de s̄ēnd'ant, <i>offspring.</i>	sēn'trȳ, <i>a guard.</i>

The able man's name was Abel. A narrow alley. France was an ally of England in the Crimean war. He made an allusion to the illusion that possessed him. His descendant was descended from the same line. The cougher sat on the coffer. The candid youth ate the candied cakes. The sentry wore a costume of the last century.

Lesson 172.

Words spelled alike, whose Pronunciation and Meaning differ.

āyē, <i>always.</i>	ēōn'jurē, <i>to enchant.</i>
āyē, <i>an affirmative vote.</i>	bōw, <i>a weapon.</i>
chōshē, <i>did choose.</i>	bow, <i>part of a ship.</i>
chōshē, <i>a thing; a chattel.</i>	chāp, <i>a boy.</i>
bāss, <i>a term in music.</i>	chāp, <i>the jaw.</i>
bāss, <i>a fish.</i>	gōut, <i>a disease.</i>
eon jūrē', <i>to implore.</i>	gōut, <i>taste; relish.</i>

Lesson 173.

Words spelled alike, whose Pronunciation and Meaning differ.

mäll, a public walk.	seăld, a poet.	[sews.]
măll, a mallet. [skin.]	sew'er (sō'er), one who	
slōugh (slūf), a snake's	sew'er (sū'er), a drain.	
slough, a miry place.	eōûrt'e sy, civility.	
wēár, a dam in a river.	eōûrtē'sy, a slight bow.	
wēár, waste. [seconds.]	slāv'er, a slave ship.	
mīn'utē (mīn'it), sixty	slăv'er, spittle.	
mī nūtē', very small.	ī'ron y (ī'urn y), of iron.	
hind'er, in the rear.	ī'ron y, ridicule.	
hīn'der, to obstruct.	wōrst'ed, a kind of yarn.	
seald, a burn.	wōrst'ed, defeated.	

Lesson 174.

Words in which the letter A is often mispronounced. Some of the words in this and succeeding lessons have two pronunciations, but in all cases the preferable one is given.

hēärth	mam mă'	ān'cient	frā'ter nīzē
grăss	a slánt'	lā'vă	ēom man dănt'
slánt	pa pä'	săjñ'ter	tī ā'rā
găpē	a lăs'	pal'frēy	ăl tēr'natē
găjñt	ăl'mōnd	răp'īnē	af flā'tus
făr	seăth'less	dră'mā	hī ā'tus
swāthē	păg'eānt	lā'mā	ba nă'nă
lāñçē	stăl'wart	dă'tă	sul tā'nă
ēalm	āft'er	mă'gī	man dă'mus
läy়gh	păr'ent	pă'thos	oe tā'vo

Lesson 175.

Words in which A is frequently mispronounced.

chāl'drōn	ar eā'num	u rā'ni ūm
nā'tant	er rā'tum	a quā'ri ūm
hal'berd	ver bā'tim	ăp pa rā'tus
tās'sel	vă'l'en tīng	īg no rā'mus
saj'çy	eā'ri ʃūs	ir ră'tion al
māçl'strōm	trā'eçé à	līt er ā'ti
squā'lōr	bär bär'ie	līt er ā'tim
dāi'ry	bär ri eādē'	ūl ti mā'tum
eā'ret	rā'di ūs	mār a nāth'ā
grā'tis	eçö'l'e rā	gym nā'si ūm
rā'dix	ea nā'ry	ex pā'ti ātē'

Lesson 176.

Sounds of A frequently mispronounced.

glā'moyr	sāe'ra ment	glānçé	äl'wāyš
raft'er	ā'pri eōt	zþuävþ	a māss'
seal'lōp	gār'rū lōüs	drāÿn	Är'ab
erāft'y	bra vā'do	stānch	bā'thos
grāss'y	de fāl'eātþ	seārçé	eał'drōn
em bāłm'	ea eā'o	čānt	chās'þēn
a għiäst'	rāj'l'ler y	čān't	fāç'īlē
wās'sāil	an dān'te	strāp	fāj'r'y
bāłm'ŷ	hal'i but	yaçħit	gā'lā
äl'der	nā'ivé te	seāth	quā'si
Äl'dīng	fi nā'lē	eałk	lo eäle'

Lesson 177.

Sounds of A often mispronounced.

swath	pā'per	grā vā'men	ā měn'
hālvé	hā'rem	to mā'to	guā'no
jeān	pa shā'	sā'li ent	nā'ivé
eātch	fāç'et	pā'ri ák	hār'ass
bālm	fāl'chjōn	far rā'go	sāt'iré
grōat	läy়gh'ter	tāp'es try	jāl'ap
trānçé	tār'iff	de eā'dençé	e elät'
yēā	ba sālt'	ā're à	prāi'rjé
äré	hūr rā'	va gā'ry	rā'tion
shāft	bā tōn'	eū'po là	Sāl'ie
seārēd	quāg'miré	eu rā'tor	tā'pis

Lesson 178.

Words in which the Sounds of E are often mispronounced.

ēj'ther	ēq'ui ty	lēg'end a ry
prē'cept	tēn'a blé	ab stē'mi øüs
wēxp'ʃn	ē'go tishm	a mē'na blé
prēl'até	tēr'ra pīn	a pē'ri ent
yē'lōw	al le'gro	stē're o týpē
vēn dūg'	in hēr'ent	sāe ri lē'giøüs
for gēt'	lē'ni ent	be nēf'i gent
stēg'd'y	yēs'ter dāy	a mēn'i ty
ēn'gīnē	ē'qua blé	e lē'gi ae
kēt'tlé	pē'o ny	hē men ē'al
trēb'lé	ē'qui poišé	ēm py rē'an

Lesson 179.

Words in which the Sounds of E are often mispronounced.

lěánt	pět'rel	çērē'ment	les sē'
drěámt	sē'rjēš	lēj'surē	mē leš'
éy'rē	sēám'stress	ef fētē'	děaf'én
rēár	stēel'yard	en fēöff'	roj' e'
děaf	sěx'ton	kěel'són	ę lítę'
tēat	fē'brilę	sěck'ęl	kęę dívę'
pěrt	fēe'und	běs'tial	rěs'pitę'
tētę	sěn'nà	fět'id	thérę'fōrę'
fēöff	těn'et	fē'tich	prěf'ačę'
ěgg	těp'id	sě'nilę	tět'ter
yět	lē'ver	hē'lot	mět'rie

Lesson 180.

Words in which the Sounds of E are often mispronounced.

pěr'ükę	něp'o tışm	těr'ri blę
něth'er	as çět'ie	rěs'in ęüs
pět'al	rěd'o lent	ręç'i pē
rěs'in	ęō te rjē'	tět'a nüs
ra çēmę'	ěm ploy ę'	rěf'lu ent
prě'lūdę	ăt ta ęhe'	hę ę'mal
mě'ğrim	prě'mi er	çěr'e brüm
věn'üę	o bęj'sançę	vě'he ment
bre vět'	gěn'er ą	děfi çit
ěär těl'	Ma děj'rà	splěn'e tie
ě'päet	hěr'o ęngę	ı dě'a

Lesson 181.

Words in which the Sounds of I are often mispronounced.

fī'nītē	mēr'ean tīlē	pa rī'e tal
prō'file	pī ăz'zā	rēç i ta tīvē'
dē brīs'	he gī'rā	an nī'hi lātē
Ā'pril	de elī'vōōs	ěäl lī'o pe
fī nānçē'	O rī'on	he lī'aē al
öx'īdē	ī tāl'ie	zo dī'aē al
är'ekīvēs	ho rī'zon	ī sōekī'ro nōōs
vīs'or	sī'ne eūrē	mēn in gī'tis
sīr'up	sō rī'tēs	ma nī'aē al
bas tīlē'	brōn eķī'tis	seär la tī'nā
rīb'ald	trīp'ar tīlē	ī so thērm'al

Lesson 182.

Words in which the Sounds of I are often mispronounced.

rīd	tī rādē'	pȳ rī'tēs
vīvē	ton tīnē'	fa rī'nā
rīnsē	brō'mīnē	mār'i tīmē
shīrē	lī'ekēn	pī ä'no
wīdth	ob līquē'	vīr'u lent
sī'ren	vīs'eount	çȳn'o sūrē
tī'ny	vī'rīlē	īs'o lātē
lī'en	spīkē'nard	vōl'a tīlē
ān'īlē	trīb'ūngē	en frān'chīsē
ēī'der	quī'nīngē	de çī'sīvē
trīō	dī lātē'	pū'er īlē

Lesson 183.

Words in which the Sounds of I are often mispronounced.

fū'tile	as pīr'ant	ăd ver tīš'er
är tīstę'	in quīr'y	trī sŷl'la blę
fī nēssę'	sub sīd'enę'	ka lēī'do seōpę
stīr'rup	chăs'tišę' ment	ad vēr'tišę' ment
süb'tile	dī grēs'sion	in ter nē'cīngę
eklō'rīngę	dī mēn'sion	lär yn gī'tis
äl'pīnę'	dī plō'mā	mī rāe'ū lōūs
çhī eānę'	sīm'o ny	in çī'so ry
eūi śīngę'	erīn'o līnę'	vī vīp'a rōūs
lī'lae	pār'a dīg'm	īs o lā'tion
vīe'ar	e ekī'nūs	sī mul tā'ne ḡūs

Lesson 184.

Words in which O is sometimes mispronounced.

hōlm	trō'phy	mōn'as ter y
yōlk	ōn'ly	prōe'ū rā tor
seōff	mōn'grel	mī crōs'eo py
nōnę'	be trōth'	drōm'e da ry
ēost	prōç'ess	zo öl'o gý
wōn't	dōç'īlę	al lōp'a thy
wōnt	prōv'ōst	ay tōm'a ton
shōnę'	grōv'ęl	hȳ drōp'a thy
slōth	fōrę'kēad	La öe'o ön
fōrgę'	jōe'und	pho tōg'ra phy
dōth	dōn'kęy	īn ter lōe'ū tor

Lesson 185.

Words in which O is sometimes mispronounced.

frōnt'īēr	ăp ro pōs'	ab dō'men
plōv'er	vō'ea blē	dis eōm'fit
a mōjīr'	pōs tīl'ion	ēphūrt'e phūs
hōv'er	pre eō'ciōphūs	pa rōt'id
sur tōjūt'	ō'o lītē	ēon dō'lēnchē
slōth'fūl	dōl'or phūs	ēōg nō'men
Sōjū chōng'	ea lōr'ie	op pō'nent
ēājōft'chōjē	frōnt'is piēchē	eo rō'nā
re vōlt'	prōb'i ty	ēōl'pōrt ēur
fōrt'nīght	pōmē grān'atē	pō'ta blē
eōm'pass	sōv'er ēign	a rō'mā

Lesson 186.

Words in which U is sometimes mispronounced.

tūllē	ēōl'umph	in aū'gu rātē
jōüst	sūt'ūrē	ēē rū'le an
gūidē	pūp'pet	vī tū'per ātē
yōjīrs	sū'mae	ae eū'mu lātē
għkōx	fūl'sōmē	ēō ad jū'tor
għāour	ēōn'dūt	pū'pil la ry
de būt'	ēū'eum ber	īn'sti tūtē
dūe'at	tru'eu lent	ēū rē'kā
Ū'lan	ēōn nōis sēur'	çæ sū'rā
sūp'plē	jū'gu lar	ēōn'sti tūtē
dū'ty	nū'mer phūs	tħōur'na ment

Lesson 187.

Words properly accented on the first Syllable.

eōn'strūę	eōm'bat ant	pū'is sançę
trāv'ersę	dīs'pu tant	īn'ter īm
rāmp'ant	gōn'do là	āy'top sy
āth'lētę	plēth'o rā	tȳm'pa nȳm
sȳr'ingę	mīs'chjēv ḡūs	wīsę'ā erę
ěx'tant	blās'phe mōūs	ōr'ěk̄es tral
brīg'and	eōn'ver sant	īm'po tent
eōn'_eōrd	sān'he drīm	eōn'_grū ent
dīs'_eōrd	eōn'tra ry	īm'be čilę
dō'nātę	prō'te an	phā'e tōn
ōb'long	dīs'či plīnę	rēt'i nā

Lesson 188.

rōll, to turn over and over.	sōär, to mount upward.
rōlę, a part performed.	stākę, a pointed stick.
sīgn, a token; a mark.	stęak, a slice of flesh.
sīnę, a line in geometry.	stěp, a pace; a foot-print.
sküll, part of the head.	stěppę, a dreary plain.
seüll, to impel a boat.	stoōp, to bend forward.
slēevę, an arm cover.	stoüp, a basin; a pitcher.
slēávę, untwisted silk.	sūm, the amount; whole.
slīgħt, to neglect; feeble.	sōmę, a part; a portion.
slēigħt, dexterity.	tālę, that which is told.
sōūl, the immortal spirit.	tāił, terminal appendage.
sōłę, bottom of the foot.	tārę, allowance in weight.
sōrę, a hurt; painful.	tēär, to rend; to lacerate.

Lesson 189.

täcks, <i>small nails.</i>	tōg, <i>part of the foot.</i>
tăx, <i>import; duty.</i>	tōw, <i>coarse part of flax.</i>
thrōng, <i>seat of a king.</i>	träet, <i>a region.</i>
thrōwñ, <i>cast.</i> [gether.	träckēd, <i>followed.</i>
tēam, <i>horses hitched to</i>	thējr, <i>belonging to them.</i>
tēem, <i>to bring forth.</i>	thērē, <i>in that place.</i>
tēär, <i>water from the eye.</i>	thrōw, <i>to cast; to hurl.</i>
tjēr, <i>a row or rank.</i>	thrōg, <i>agony.</i>
threw (thru), <i>did throw.</i>	tidē, <i>rising of the sea.</i>
througħ, <i>from end to end.</i>	tjēd, <i>bound; fastened.</i>
time, <i>duration.</i>	tōgđ, <i>a harmless reptile.</i>
thymē, <i>a pungent herb.</i>	tōwēd, <i>drawn by a rope.</i>

Lesson 190.

Words properly accented on the first Syllable.

prōg'ress	ēq'ui pagē	ěx'qui šitē ly
in'grātē	phōs'phor ūs	ěom'pa ra blē
pæ'an	lū'di erōüs	pēr'emp to ry
eqū'pōn	vīç'i nağē	ôr'tho e py
dū'ress	in'te ğral	ěx'em pla ry
góod'mān	in'te ğer	lām'en ta blē
ō'zōnē	än'çes tor	in'ter ēst ing
ā'eorn	än'ti pōdēs	ěon'tu me ly
prō'lōgūē	ät'ro phy	süb'lu na ry
thīr'teen	ěom'plağ şant	vā'ri o loid
sär'dinē	dēt'o nātē	ě'ti o lātē



Lesson 191.

Words properly accented on the second Syllable.

trust ēe'	he răl'die	ap pĕl'la tivĕ
mon sōōn'	ple thōr'ie	a nĕm'o ne
pro lix'	re eū'sant	är tif'i çer
băck slidg'	ple bē'ian	är bit'ra ment
whĕrĕ ăsh'	pre çĕd'ençĕ	eon sūm'matĕly
gāȳn sāy'	le thē'an	ea mĕl'o pard
re çess'	il lūs'trătĕ	eon nōt'a tivĕ
pla eārd'	im mōb'ilĕ	in tēr'po lātĕ
a dĕpt'	phi lăp'pie	te lĕg'ra phy
sue çess'	o dē'on	pe riph'ra sis
ro mānçĕ'	e lā'īng	re eōn'nāis sānçĕ

Lesson 192.

Words properly accented on the second Syllable.

eos tūmē'	so nō'rōüs	re mēd'i less
with drāw'	līçē'um	pre çēd'en çy
sue çīnēt'	mu şē'um	hī pēr'bo le
ex çess'	e nēr'vātē	py rām'i dal
de fuñet'	ae elī'mātē	te lēph'o ny
ea nīng'	in ün'dātē	il lūs'tra tīvē
mo rālē'	eon dēn'sātē	ex ēe'ū tor
re lāy'	Lin næ'an	ex tēm'po re
sī mōom'	ōb jūr'gātē	gla dī'o lūs
re eōyúrsē'	ad üm'brātē	in fēr'a blē
ae çess'	eħō rē'us	eħal çēd'o ny

Lesson 193.

Words properly accented on the second Syllable.

ex traôr'di na ry	in tēr'po lā tor
in eōm'pa ra blē	eon sōl'a to ry
ir rēf'ra ȣa blē	de lib'er a tīvē
ir rēp'a ra blē	pro thōn'o ta ry
ir rēv'o ea blē	dis erim'i na tīvē
in dīs'so lu blē	eam mēm'o ra tīvē
in dīs'pu ta blē	ae çēl'er a tīvē
in ēx'o ra blē	sa lū'ta to ry
ab sōl'ū to ry	pa rī'e ta ry
de mōn'stra tīvē ly	nun eū'pa to ry
oe tōg'e na ry	in ēx'pli ea blē

Lesson 194.

Words properly accented on the third Syllable.

rěv er īē'	ăm a tĕ̄ȳr'	děm o nī'aē al
ōb li ȍōr'	bōm ba zīnē'	hō me ȍōp'a thy
jāg ū ār'	tām bōȳr īnē'	ăp o thē'o sis
īm pro vīsē'	rīe o ȍhēt'*	hēr e dīt'a ment
ōr mo lu'	mū le tēer'	spōn ta nē'i ty
ēt ī quētē'	māȳ so lē'um	ēp i zō'o ty
āv a lānchē'	eōn ser vā'tor	hȍy per bō're an
ās sīgn ôr'	eōt y lē'don	ēp i ēū're an
pō lo nājšē'	nō men elāt'ūrē	Pȍȳth a ȍōgō're an
eāt a fālquē'	hȍy men ē'an	hīp po pōt'a mūs
dīs ȍha bīllē'	děn ū dā'tion	rēç ī prōç'ī ty

Lesson 195.

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

mūlet	sā'chem	jāvē'lin	hōs'ēler
sōot	ăstħ'mā	chěst'nut	dē'tāj̄l*
nōošē	lē'gend	wrēs'ēlē	fa çādē'
twīcē	de sīgn'*	ōr'ēkis	strȍyēk'ññē
nīchē	istħ'mus	līst'ēn	pēr'fūmē*
sāl've	thīs'tlē	bāy'ōȳ	mus tāchē'
hēīgħt	rāj̄'šīn	gīb'bōūs	bās'ket
mīlch	a dūlt'	gīlā'çīr	Ĝās'lie
browsē*	psāl'm'ist	gīrīēv'ōūs	Le vānt'*
vāsē	oft'ēn	nā'sal	sōft'ēn

* As a noun.

Lesson 196.

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

thōugħ	gōoše'bēr ry	da għuerrre'o tÿpe'
għist	sōoth'sāy er	ċab rī o let'
fifth	jū've nile'	mīn ī a tūrē'
drougħt	lie'o riċe'	lēg er de mājñ'
nōok	a pōs'f'lē	chār i ot ēer'
pōor	är'gen tīnē	ān i mad vērt'
roil	Är mīn'ian	āv ɔfir du poiṣ'
sajċe'	de eō'rōħus	Çy elo pē'an
rħy়thm	qy়e'la men	Eū ro pē'an
seħiṣm	sō'journ er	spō li ā'tion
rōot	eo'v'et ɔħus	in'ter ēst ed

Lesson 197.

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

pōm'mel	äb'jeet ness	nu miš'ma tħist
bēl'lōw̄s	äb'a eħus	iġ nīt'i blę́
fīg'ūrē	äd'versē ly	Jān'ū a ry
dī rēet'	Būr'ġun dy	Fēb'rū a ry
äs'sets	Bēd'qū īn	in'ven to ry
je jūnē'	en vi'rōnṣ	eōr'ol la ry
vēr'min	ex'ple tīvē'	vi'o la blę́
rān'sack	üm'pi raġe'	rēp'a ra blę́
shōrt'-līvēd	ō'a sīs	dēs'pi ea blę́
sō'journ	är'se nie	băp'tis ter y
eaħs'son	är'ti ʂan	prēs'by ter y

Lesson 198.

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

in'nat <small>sh</small>	ek <small>h</small> ol'er ie	se'ere to ry
tēr'mit <small>sh</small> es	gōn'fa lōn	dē'e're to ry
wāy'lāy	çēn'tu plē	ĕx'ple to ry
slāy'għ'ter	rē'tro çēdē	eon sis'to ry
frāg'ilē	nū'ele ūs	pre çēp'to ry
eār'riāgē	çēn'tāy' ry	rēp'er to ry
thōr'ōy়għ	eo quēt'ry	ek <small>h</small> i rūr'ger y
seħed'ūl <small>sh</small>	sto māek <small>h</small> ie	spērm a çē'ti
grānd'ēūr	in'ter stiçē	pān e gȳr'ist
hir sūt <small>sh</small>	ge rām'ie	pān'e gy rizē
bēn'zīn <small>sh</small>	re vōlt'ing	mel līf'lu øüs

Lesson 199.

Words frequently mispronounced, or improperly accented.

āg'gran dīz <small>sh</small>	dēm'on strāt <small>sh</small>	tūr'mer ie
al'der man	tre mēn'døüs	ṁne mōn'ie
Āl'eo rān	stu pēn'døüs	vīr'e lāy'
āl'ge brā	gōv'ern ment	ĕx'pur gāt <small>sh</small>
mīš'tlē tōe	Ār'a bīe	ām'ber grīs
prēs'by ter	eōm'bat īvē	mīn'a ret
rāsh'ber ry	eōm'mu nīst	ōr'de al
vēn'i şōn	eōm'plaŷ şānçē	plāt'i nūm
pōş'i tīv <small>sh</small>	eōn'vers <small>sh</small> ly	fēm'i nīn <small>sh</small>
diş kōn'est	diş aş'ter	gēn'ū īn <small>sh</small>
çhīv'al rīe	drām'a tīst	por tēnt'øüs

Lesson 200.

Words to be carefully discriminated.

ēōr'po ral, <i>an officer.</i>	vē'ni al, <i>pardonable.</i>
ēor pō're al, <i>bodily.</i>	vē'nal, <i>mercenary; base.</i>
dū'al īst, <i>a believer in two gods.</i>	ăp'po šitē, <i>suitable; fit.</i>
dū'el īst, <i>one who fights a duel.</i>	ōp'po šitē, <i>over against.</i>
de scēn'sion, <i>descent.</i>	ăe ēla mā'tion, <i>a shout.</i>
dis sēn'sion, <i>strife.</i>	ăe ēli mā'tion, <i>inurement to a climate.</i>
çē're ūs, <i>like wax.</i>	ăn'a lȳzē, <i>to separate.</i>
sē'ri ūs, <i>grave; solemn.</i>	ăn'nal ȳzē, <i>to record.</i>
Sir'i ūs, <i>the dog-star.</i>	ōr'a ēlē, <i>a prophet.</i>
	ay'ri ēlē, <i>the external ear.</i>

Lesson 201.

The words opposite one another in the lines have nearly the same meaning, and are called *Synonyms*.

ay'þhor ȝizé	eom mís'sion	em pow'er
ap pár'ent	ðb'vi ðüs	ěv'i dent
aɛ eôrd'ant	eõn'so nant	a ȝrē'ing
de pôrt'ment	de mēán'or	be hâv'ior
dí dæ'e'tie	pre ȝep'tivȝ	in strüet'ivȝ
fla ȝi'tiðüs	a trô'ciðüs	out râ'ȝeðüs
ad hêr'ent	pär'ti ȝän	fôl'lôw er
in'di ȝençé	pěn'ū ry	pov'er ty
sý'e'o phant	pär'a sítȝ	flât'ter er
här'bin ȝer	pre eûr'sor	fôrȝ rûn'ner

Lesson 202.

<i>to</i> , <i>towards</i> ; <i>unto</i> .	<i>vānḡ</i> , <i>a weathercock</i> .
<i>tōo</i> , <i>also</i> .	<i>vāj̄n</i> , <i>proud</i> ; <i>empty</i> .
<i>twō</i> , <i>one and one</i> .	<i>vej̄n</i> , <i>a blood-vessel</i> .
<i>trey</i> , <i>three at cards</i> .	<i>wāst̄</i> , <i>to consume</i> ; <i>loss</i> .
<i>trāy</i> , <i>a shallow vessel</i> .	<i>wāj̄st</i> , <i>part of the body</i> .
<i>vāl̄e</i> , <i>a valley</i> ; <i>a dell</i> .	<i>wār̄e</i> , <i>merchandise</i> .
<i>veil</i> , <i>a cover</i> ; <i>a curtain</i> .	<i>wēār</i> , <i>to use</i> ; <i>to waste</i> .
<i>wāyt</i> , <i>to tarry</i> ; <i>to stay</i> .	<i>wāy</i> , <i>a road</i> ; <i>manner</i> .
<i>weiḡht</i> , <i>heaviness</i> ; <i>load</i> .	<i>weiḡh̄t</i> , <i>to balance</i> .
<i>weiḡh̄ed</i> , <i>balanced</i> .	<i>wēek</i> , <i>seven days</i> .
<i>wād̄e</i> , <i>to walk in water</i> .	<i>wēak</i> , <i>not strong</i> .
<i>wēth'er</i> , <i>a sheep</i> .	<i>wōod</i> , <i>timber</i> ; <i>a forest</i> .
<i>wēath'er</i> , <i>state of the air</i> .	<i>wōȳld</i> , <i>preterit of will</i> .

Lesson 203.

Words sometimes incorrectly pronounced alike, but which should be carefully discriminated.

<i>lin̄e</i>	<i>loin</i>	<i>erēek</i>	<i>erick</i>	<i>sēx</i>	<i>sēets</i>
<i>lōām</i>	<i>lōōm</i>	<i>pīnt</i>	<i>point</i>	<i>yōn</i>	<i>yāȳn</i>
<i>loş̄e</i>	<i>lōos̄e</i>	<i>sāt</i>	<i>sōt</i>	<i>lēāst</i>	<i>lēst</i>
<i>mōrn</i>	<i>mōȳrn</i>	<i>phāş̄e</i>	<i>fāç̄e</i>	<i>seraȳl</i>	<i>serōll</i>
<i>rout</i>	<i>roj̄t̄e</i>	<i>lāj̄d</i>	<i>lōrd</i>	<i>tēnts</i>	<i>tēns̄e</i>
<i>staļ̄k</i>	<i>stōck</i>	<i>ēāst</i>	<i>yēāst</i>	<i>wīth</i>	<i>wīth̄e</i>
<i>ēān</i>	<i>kēn</i>	<i>dāw̄n</i>	<i>dōn</i>	<i>elōş̄e</i>	<i>elōthēş̄</i>
<i>blānch</i>	<i>blēnch</i>	<i>dōs̄e</i>	<i>dōz̄e</i>	<i>eōārs̄e</i>	<i>eōrs̄e</i>
<i>wānt</i>	<i>wōnt</i>	<i>wēn</i>	<i>whēn</i>	<i>whīt̄e</i>	<i>wīght̄</i>
<i>wāx</i>	<i>whäcks</i>	<i>äl̄m̄s̄</i>	<i>ärms̄</i>	<i>mōor</i>	<i>mōr̄e</i>

Lesson 204.

Words nearly alike in Sound, to be carefully distinguished.

as sāy'	es sāy'	ěp'ie	ěp'oēk
de cēāsē'	diş ēāşē'	bēa'eōn	běck'ōn
de sēnt'	dis sēnt'	ěof'fin	ěōğh'ing
de viçē'	de vīşē'	ğrīşt'ly	ğrīş'ly
huz zä'	huş şär'	dī'vers	dī'versē
in tēnsē'	in tēnts'	ěhō'ral	ěör'al
a loud'	al lowēd'	ğānt'let	ğäjūnt'let
im mērsē'	a mērçē'	mū'şie	mū'çie
af fēet'	ef fēet'	rād'ish	rēd'dish
e lūdē'	al lūdē'	seǔlp'tor	seǔlp'tūrē
Čas'tile	ěast'-stēel	hūm'blē	üm'bel

Lesson 205.

as çēnt', <i>steepness.</i>	bur'y (bēr'rỹ), <i>to cover with earth.</i>
as sēnt', <i>agreement.</i>	bēr'ry, <i>a small fruit.</i>
an'eħor, <i>for a ship.</i>	ěān'non, <i>a great gun.</i>
an'k'er, <i>a liquid measure.</i>	ěān'on, <i>a rule or law.</i>
al'ter, <i>to change.</i> [fice.	çēj'l'ing, <i>top of a room</i>
al'tar, <i>a place for sacrifice.</i>	seāl'ing, <i>as with wax.</i>
ay'ğer, <i>an instrument.</i>	çēl'lar, <i>a lower room.</i>
ay'ğur, <i>to foretell.</i>	sēl'ler, <i>one who sells.</i>
būr'rōw, <i>hole for shelter.</i>	çēs'sion, <i>a giving up.</i>
bōr'ōğk, <i>a corporate town.</i>	sēs'sion, <i>a sitting.</i>
bōld'er, <i>more bold.</i>	ěoħuş'ixn, <i>a relation.</i>
bōwł'der, <i>a large pebble.</i>	ěoz'ęn, <i>to cheat.</i>

Lesson 206.

çēn'sū al, <i>of the census.</i>	phil'ter, <i>a love-charm.</i>
sēn'sū al, <i>carnal.</i>	grēāt'er, <i>larger.</i>
eoun'çil, <i>an assembly.</i>	grā'ter, <i>that which grates.</i>
eoun'sel, <i>advice.</i> [cloth.	hō'ly, <i>sacred; pure.</i>
eān'vas, <i>a kind of coarse</i>	whōl'ly, <i>entirely.</i>
eān'vass, <i>to discuss.</i>	mär'tin, <i>a bird.</i> [sel.
erew'el, <i>worsted yarn.</i>	mär'ten, <i>a kind of wea-</i>
erū'el, <i>inhuman; savage.</i>	mān'ner, <i>form; method.</i>
çȳg'net, <i>a young swan.</i>	mān'or, <i>district.</i> [place.
sīg'net, <i>a seal.</i>	mān'tēl, <i>shelf over a fire-</i>
ekōl'er, <i>anger; wrath.</i>	mān'tlē, <i>a cloak.</i>
eōl'lar, <i>for the neck.</i>	mär'tial, <i>warlike.</i>
fil'ter, <i>to strain.</i>	mär'shal, <i>an officer.</i>

Lesson 207.

Words nearly alike in Sound, to be carefully distinguished.

eōn'so nançē	eōn'so nants	çēn'sus	sēn'ses
e lȳ̄s'i an	e lȳ̄s'ion	Lāt'in	lāt'ten
e mēr'sion	im mēr'sion	eōn'çert	eōn'sōrt
fōr'mer ly	fōrm'al ly	eōr'niçē	Ēōrn'ish
pāss'a blē	pās'si blē	hāl'lōȳ	hā'lō
pe tī'tion	par tī'tion	rēl'ie	rēl'iet
eōm'i ty	eom mīt'tee	ōr'der	ōrd'ūrē
dēp ra vā'tion	dēp ri vā'tion	fā'ther	fār'ther
ve rāç'i ty	vo rāç'i ty	plājñt'iff	plājñt'ivē
stā'tion a ry	stā'tion er y	pā'tiençē	pā'tients

Lesson 208.

Words nearly alike in Sound, to be carefully distinguished.

bilē	boil	ad hēr'ençē	ad hēr'ents
wiḡ	whīḡ	ēōn fi dānt'	ēōn'fi dent
Ĝōd	ĝāyōd	at tēnd'ançē	at tēnd'ants
dānçē	dāyūnts	ăe'ci dençē	ăe'ci dents
dōmē	dōōm	e liç'it	il liç'it
whēel	wēāl	ĕm'i nēnçē	ĕm'mi nēnçē
lēāsē	lēēs	e rūp'tion	ir rūp'tion
sēnsē	sīnçē	săl'a ry	çēl'er y
drōss	drāyōs	băr'ren ness	băr'on ess
whīt	wīt	prōph'e çy	prōph'e sŷ

Lesson 209.

mēd'al, <i>a stamped coin.</i>	pēn'çil, <i>used for writing.</i>
mēd'dlē, <i>to interfere.</i>	pēn'silē, <i>hanging.</i>
mī'nor, <i>one under age.</i>	pēt'ty, <i>small; little.</i>
mī'ner, <i>a worker in mines.</i>	pēt'it, <i>a term in law.</i>
mīt'y, <i>full of mites.</i>	pōm'açē, <i>ground apples.</i>
mīgħt'y, <i>powerful.</i>	pūm'içē, <i>a spongy stone.</i>
nā'val, <i>of ships.</i>	rīg'or, <i>severity; stiffness.</i>
nā'vel, <i>the central part.</i>	rīg'ger, <i>one who rigs.</i>
çēn'sor, <i>one who censures.</i>	sūck'er, <i>a kind of fish.</i>
çēns'er, <i>a pan for incense.</i>	sūc'or, <i>help; assistance.</i>
pān'nel, <i>a kind of saddle.</i>	sūr'plus, <i>excess.</i>
pān'el, <i>a jury roll.</i>	sūr'pliçē, <i>a clerical dress.</i>

Lesson 210.

păl'let, <i>a small bed.</i>	eōm'pliment, <i>regard.</i>
păl'atē, <i>part of the mouth.</i>	eōm'ple ment, <i>fullness.</i>
păl'ette, <i>an oval board.</i>	eoun'sel or, <i>an adviser.</i>
ēm'i ̄grātē, <i>to move out.</i>	eoun'cil or, <i>member of a council.</i> [straight.
im'mi ̄grātē, <i>to move in.</i>	strā'ḡit'ēn, <i>to make strait.</i>
eăs'tor, <i>the beaver.</i>	strā'it'ēn, <i>to narrow.</i>
eăst'er, <i>one who casts.</i>	eăl'en dar, <i>an almanac.</i>
eūr'rent, <i>running.</i>	eăl'en der, <i>a hot press.</i>
cūr'rant, <i>a small fruit.</i>	sūt'ler, <i>an army trader.</i>
eăp'i tol, <i>a public edifice.</i>	sūb'tler, <i>more subtle.</i>
eăp'i tal, <i>principal.</i>	

Lesson 211.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

jilt	dōl'lar	riп'plę	năt'ū ral
ḡȳrē	sek̄ol'ar	tr̄ip'lę	ḡüt'tur al
jōwl	gr̄ap'plę	pōp'py	l̄it'er al
trōll	chăp'el	eōp'y	dīz'zi ly
gōāl	rēn'net.	sūn'ny	buš'i ly
k̄nōll	sēn'atē	mōn'ęy	vēr'ti eal
dōlę	frēck'lę	ḡl̄im'mer	är'ti ełę
tūrf	shēk'ęl	pr̄im'er	dū'te ęüs
vērb	wit'ty	tr̄ęd'lę	bęḡaū'te ęüs
pīrn	c̄it'y	pēd'dlę	fīn'i eal
pērk	hōp'per	eōd'dlę	pīn'na ełę
sūrd	pr̄ōp'er	mōd'el	ç̄yń'ie al

Lesson 212.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

serēām	ēōm'et	pēb'ble	īn ter cēdē'
serēen	vōm'it	rēb'el	sū per sēdē'
shēāvē	plūm'met	sib'yl	ēōl'o nīzē
shēet	sūm'mit	spīn'et	ād ver tīshē'
shēld	vēr'y	līn'net	pār'a līyzē
twīrl	mēr'ry	ēām'el	sē'ere cy
chūrl	bōd'y	trām'mel	ēē'sta sy
ēlērk	shōd'dy	mām'mal	vāç'il lātē
quīrk	mūd'dy	sēv'ēn	fās'çī nātē
frayād	stūd'y	hēāv'ēn	ēō ēr'cion
brōdād	gūn'ea	pār'rot	de tēr'sion
ayād	nīn'ny	ēlār'et	ex ēr'tion

Lesson 213.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

grīef	dō'ing	a bȳss'	hīd'e ūs
shēāf	stew'ing	a mīss'	prē'vi ūs
gūlē	yēō'man	as sēss'	īm'pi ūs
ēhēlē	ēhlō'ral	āb'sēess	ā'que ūs
rēnd	kōnōw'ing	sick'lē	pār'ti elē
wērēnch	gō'ing	nīck'el	erīt'ie al
dēārth	ēon dōlē'	tāl'ents	dīl'i gēnt
wōrth	ēon trōl'	bāl'ançē	ēl'e gānt
mīrth	en rōll'	sī'lençē	fāl'li blē
ēārth	dis pēl'	ēom pēer'	prēl'a cy
spūrt	fōrē tēll'	ad hērē'	jēal'ūs y



Lesson 214.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

whi ^{ch}	stōm'aek̄	re priēvē'	in ī'tial
dītch	saȳ'saḡe	eon ğē'vē'	of fī'cial
fēud	wōrd'y	de ġrādē'	es sēn'tial
sūd	tūr'gid	a frāȳd'	sol stī'tial
prūd̄s	vēr'ger	pre pārē'	a būn'dant
wōoḡd	vīr'tūḡ	for bēār'	de pēnd'ent
bālk	lēḡ'ard	bär'ter	in veiḡ'k̄'er
shāyl	lēp'er	tär'tar	be trāy'er
ḡuīṣ̄	fām'īnē	mär'tyr	dī'a lōḡyē'
siḡh̄s	ḡām'mōn	sue ćeed'	dȳ nām'ies
fliḡ̄s	sāl'm'ōn	aē ćēdē'	mc eḥān'ies

Lesson 215.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

wjēld	seān'dal	se rēng'	ān'no tātš
wējrd	hān'dlš	un elēān'	ān'o dýnē
swālš	elām'or	be twēen'	eōl on nādš'
swājñ	grām'mar	ma rīng'	sēr e nādš'
stōrm	hām'mer	eom plētš	dōm i nēer'
swārm	pāl'm'er	de fēat'	bēl ve dērš'
scýthš	sā'tyr	de cēit'	pēn'ni less
wrīthš	trāj'tor	eō ērçš	mōn'šy less
síevé	wāj't'er	dis būrsš	jōe'ū lar
gīvē	erā'ter	dis pērsš	jōck'šy ing

Lesson 216.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

skejñ	vāl'id	kīr'tlš	pōl'i çy
slājn	sāl'ad	tūr'tlš	lēg'a çy
erānš	māl'let	fēr'tilš	ēur'ti lağe
swōrd	vāl'et	myr'tlš	sýn'a gōgýš
bōast	brēez'y	wīd'gšón	ēōd'i çil
għōst	grēaš'y	pīg'ęón	dōm'i çile
quēer	gār'dēn	māl'içš	vēr'sa tilš
brijef	pār'dōn	pāl'açš	hÿp'o eritš
spōke	ē'vīl	tōr'tōisš	hÿp'po drōmš
erōak	ēa'gš	mōr'tisš	sçēn'er y
sēlf	pōlē'āx	sēl'vagš	plē'na ry
sýlph	pōylt'ry	pōr'riđgš	dēān'er y

Lesson 217.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

zīnē	ēōl'legē	eon fēr'	ū tēn'sil
brīnk	knōy'l'edgē	a stīr'	pre hēn'sile
fōy'għit	lēāth'er	ōē eūr'	fa tiġy'ing
eaġugħit	tēth'er	ef fācē'	be lēā'għer
wrōy'għit	eaġħ'eus	e rāsē'	sī li'ceoħus
fūsē	mawk'ish	chas tīsē'	vex ā'tiħoħus
newṣ	ay' thor	bap tīzē'	fa ġe'tiħoħus
vieħs	ayn'ing	a chjēvē'	sus pi'cion
chōoħsē	är' id	per ġeivē'	po si'tion
wooħs	ħeġr'ship	be rēavē'	in ciš'ion
oozē	āj'r'y	re nown'	de riš'ion
whōsē	eaħ'r'y	re nounce'	e di'tion

Lesson 218.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

ēarl	rān'ēōr	in vādē'	dī ūr'nal
knūrl	ēān'ker	up brājd'	hī bēr'nal
shīrk	flūx'ion	ur bāngē'	at tōr'nay
jērk	sūe'tion	or dājñ'	de tēr'gent
pīth	hōs'piċē	a dīċēū'	eon tā'għiż
mŷth	ay' spīċē	im brūgē'	her bā'ceoħus
grōwth	bōt'tom	pre ġedē'	frōl'ie sōmē
lōgħth	ay' tumħi	pro ġeed'	frōl'ick ing
lōgħthę́	trūnn'ion	re dēem'	de prēs'sion
elōthę́	būn'ion	ex trēmē'	dis erē'tion

Lesson 219.

Words which require Care in Spelling.

risk	ɛ̄ʊp'lé	wr̄y'ness	vē'hi elé
wrist	ɛ̄ʊp'bōárd	rī'ot	týp'ie al
shred	ɛ̄hō'rūs	lī'rīst	ōb'sta elé
drēad	pō'rō̄s	lī'vrē	prō'to eōl
selēmē	hīl'y	tēn'on	mýs'tie al
chjēf	līl'y	pēn'non	mís'ti ness
siēgē	sān'dal	rōs'trum	rēe're ant
sēat	eān'dlē	phān'tom	rēck'ōn er
sēethē	nū'tant	fān'ion	wr̄ētch'ed ly
kēyēd	nēū'ter	vēr'sion	ōf'fi čer
twēed	nūj'sançē	tēr'tian	ōph'i elēidē

Lesson 220.

Words containing silent Letters.

thōúgħt	hānd'sōmē	re douȝt'	hēe'a tōmþ
wr̄ēáthē	vīç'tūalš	re s̄eind'	s̄eī'o list
wr̄ēáth	s̄eīš'sōrs	g'nēīs'sōsē	eō a lēsçē'
rħōmb	s̄ehōt'tish	be nīgn'	āp'o thēgħm
gnāt	g'nō'mon	eam pājgn'	dī'a phrāgħm
rōgħuē	fōr'ēiġn	ar rājgn'	ps̄y'elħie al
gnāw	douȝħt'y	op pūgħn'	sāe'elħia rīnē
gnāsh	haġħgħt'y	re s̄iġn'	rħeġu māt'ie
gnärl	elħrōn'ie	de līgħt'	rħap'so dy
gnōmē	dauȝħt'er	ex pūgħn'	rħet'o rie
phlēgħm	għāst'ly	af frīgħt'	ea tārrħal

Lesson 221.

Silent Letters.

tājgħit	ħön' est	ea tärrħi'	pn̄eū măt'ies
sōjrcé	għiér' kin	eon dēmnej'	psal' ter ħi
brōġglit	chaġħik'y	de mēsnę'	pn̄eū mō'ni à
rēħlm	īs'l and	de pōt'	rħi noċ' e rōs
vajjilt	näpli' thā	bürġħi'er	rēn'deż vojjs
knöb	gris' tħle'	eaġħik'er	jēop' ard ħi
quäl'm	thrös' tħle'	rħom'boid	hēm'or rħagħe
wrōth	ekriis' tħen	tmē'sis	rħiż'o pōd
fraġgħit	jēop' ard	ptiš'an	ptär'mi ġan
knöck	wrīg' ġlise	psy' eħxie	psieū do nym
knife	bris' tħle'	rħym'er	psälm'ist rħi

Lesson 222.

Words liable to be misspelled.

trēs' tħle'	glū' ey ness	eol lēet'i blę́
pa paśw'	erýs'tal līnę́	e rās'a blę́
għej' ser	eħrýs'a līs	ae eōr'di on
għajgħ ing	lāeħi' ry mōse'	sāq er dō'tal
eo lōgħnej'	kēr'o sēnnej'	ħef fer vēs' ġenċeġ
qua drille'	glýç'er īnę́	tran quil'li ty
ský' ey	är'go naġħi	eom mit'ti blę́
sōr ġħum	fōrē bōd'ing	eōr us eā'tion
sur vej'	ex chēq' ġiér	māe a rō'ni
stārvę́ ling	sib'yl līnę́	pie'ea līl lī
prō' grämmę́	sib'i lant	fil'i būs ter

Lesson 223.

Words liable to be misspelled.

flēām	ſēy'ing	gēn e āl'o ġy
glýph	wē'e výl	bāe ea lau're atſ
liēgē	lāe'gūer	āb o riğ'i nēš
euis̄k̄	du ēt'	är eħæ ol'o ġy
täynt	quar tēt'	ās a fēt'i dā
dräp̄	phē'nix	ēr y sīp'e las
flečh̄s̄	rōğy'ish	hō mo ġē'ne ḡüs
frêr̄e	whey'ēy	hȳ per erit'i čișm
järdēs̄	lēdğ'er	iēħ thy ol'o ġy
erýpt	sach'el	iğ'nis-fat ū ūs
sou	lär'yñx	lăck a dāi'si eal

Lesson 224.

Words frequently mispronounced.

fôr'tress	dăñ'druff	prōd'ūçē	eon čis̄e'
eař'bînḡ	frän'chişē	eōm'bat	diş öwn'
eħlō'rîd̄e	hōm'äge	thîth'er	diş dājñ'
eōf'fee	rħu'bärb	ō'nyx	dī vülgē'
eōm'rad̄e	eōv'ert	diş ärm'	ex tōl'
sax'çer	mā'tron	jo eōs̄e'	for bâd̄e'
dēe'ad̄e	mōn'ad	bōûr géois'	suf fûşe'
quîn's̄y	pā'tron	Čāy ēnnē'	pos sêss'
gâl'lôws	lîth'arğe	eon toúr'	fârē wěll'
mîş'lē	pär'tridğe	dī vêrgē'	be nēaθ'
fây'çet	wâ'ter	dī vêrt'	re sôñrçe'

Lesson 225.

Words frequently mispronounced.

dī'a mónd	pär'a dīsē	çin eķō'nā
çhān de liēr'	ā'li as	in vēi'gle
grān'a ry	pär'a çhūtē	stra tē'giē
eou'rī er	pōt-poūr ri'	ex eūr'sion
ēg'lan tīnē	hȳ'gi ēnē	a eous'ties
sōr'çer y	eōn'fis eātē	an chō'vy
ēx'tir pātē	psāl'mo dȳ	pa lä'ver
eōr'di al	gūārd'ī an	Čajū eā'sian
eōr'ri dōr	eōm'mu nišm	ap pār'el
gāš'e øüs	sub al'tern	so prä'no
dōç'i blē	eøū rā'gēøüs	īm mor tēllē'

Lesson 226.

Words liable to be misspelled.

sōm'er sajūlt	how'itz er	bār'y tōnē
stīm'ū lūs	sȳe'a mōrē	bil'lings gātē
sil'kōy ētē	a briđg'ment	brȳ'o ny
pa vīl'ion	ād'di blē	çen'ti ped
quin tīl'ion	æs thēt'ie	cīm'e ter
çī vīl'ian	āl'eķe my	eōl'an der
çen'ti grām	är'que būsē	eōp'i er
ma nīl'lā	āj' lān'tus	nas tūr'tium
ēū'pho nȳ	as bēs'tus	chīe'o ry
prōs'e lȳtē	as çēnd'ant	heī'nōüs ness
pū'tre fȳ	sȳz'y gȳ	dēb o nājīr'
pro bōs'çis	bār'be eūs	pōr'phy ry

Lesson 227.

Words liable to be misspelled.

bäl'drie	mal fēğ'şançē	éal liğ'ra phy
bän'yan	sûr'çin ġlé	dýs'en tēr y
bäy'ble	pléū'ri sy	rēm i nîs'çençē
la pěl'	pôr'çe lain	hÿ pöe'ri sy
kêr'chięf	ös'çil lâtë	hÿ pôt'e nûsë
gnös'tie	dël'e blë	syn ēe'do eħe
büt'-ënd	laŋ'da nûm	sî dë're al
eäm'phêne	erÿs'tal lizë	ăd sçî tî'tiğüs
eäťch'up	pôl'y ġlöt	äm aju rôsis
çess'-poöl	ğüer rîl'lâ	lîll i pû'tian
çi ġär'	quin tës'sençë	lîl i a'ceğüs

Lesson 228.

Words liable to be misspelled.

elew	eoif'fūrē	eon fē'ction ēr y
elinch	flēdgē'ling	klēp to mā'ni à
sléūth	äf'għan	ēôr nu eō'pi à
blöndē	çhe nillē'	ēcōt y lēd'o nōüs
ğlēbē	çhe mişē'	dī ū tûr'ni ty
gŷvēs	çħas'seūr	tērp sieħħ o rē'an
ğuŷ	çħev'ron	me tēmp sy eħħō'sis
erūtħch	eōr'ymb	mē te őr'o lítgħ
tōuch	ē leve'	pēr ip nēū'mo ny
krääl	hōgħs'hēad	phär ma eo pœ'ia
chintz	mēer'seħajjim	phär ma qseū'tie al
giērge'	bûlkir'-stōnē	säe eħħa rif'er őüs

Lesson 229.

Words liable to be misspelled or mispronounced.

ěl e phan tī'a sis
 pär a di sī'ae al
 pär a pher nā'li à
 věr i si mīl'i tūdž
 tīn tin nāb ū lā'tion
 sū per e rōg'a tīvē
 pū sil la nīm'i ty
 phan tāš ma gó'ri à
 öb'li ǵa tō ri ly
 īd i o sýn'era sy
 īr re mē'di a blē
 īp e eāe ū ǎn'hā

īr re eōg'ni za blē
 gū ber na tō'ri al
 ēl ee mōs'y na ry
 pōl y eot y lē'don
 hēt er o ǵē'ne ǵōs
 hī e ro ǵlýph'ie al
 hýp o ežon drī'ae al
 his tō ri ög'ra pher
 in dīs'so lu blē ness
 in dīs'pu ta blē ness
 ēr y si pēl'a tōs
 īr rēf'ra ǵa blē ness

Lesson 230.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

öf (öv)	tōugh (tūf)	trōúgh (trawf)
sīcē (sīz)	hōúgh (hōk)	buš'ý (bīz'ý)
tīgē (tēj)	fiōrd (fyōrd)	ma'ný (mēn'ý)
sayš (sēz)	buoy (bwoy)	pret'tý (prit'tý)
said (sēd)	eōúgh (kawf)	wom'en (wīm'en)
loir (lwär)	monlē (mōng)	eañ ón' (kan yün')
a'ný (ěn'ý)	roygē (rōozh)	sä lōn' (sä lōng')
newt (nūt)	mauvē (mōv)	chāp'eau (shāp'o)
beaux (bōz)	ručhē (rōosh)	čha teau' (sha tō')
onçē (wūns)	Czēek' (tchēk)	ero qūet' (kro kā')
ī'rōn (ī'urn)	eāf'ē (kāf'ā)	men ägē' (-äzh')

Lesson 231.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

pa tois' (pat wā')	boȳ quēt' (bōō kā')
bī joȳ' (be zhōō')	breech'ēs (brīch'ez)
p̄hīt̄hīs'iē (tīz'ik)	pōr'pōiſē (pōr'pus)
bū'reau (bū'ro)	a ġain' (a ġēn')
En'glish (īng'glish)	diȳ cērn' (diz zērn')
flām'beau (flām'bo)	e nōūgh' (e nūf')
haut'boy (hō'boy)	en' nuī' (ōng nwē')
hīe'ēōūgh (hīk'kup)	ron deau' (ron dō')
rīgħt'eoūs (rī'chus)	vīgñ̄ ēt̄tē' (vin yēt')
chām'ōīs (shām'my)	squīr'rel (or skwūr'rel)
boȳ'doir (bōō'dwōr)	suf fīcē' (suf fīz')
ser'geānt (sär'jent)	ēōr'tēgē (kōr'tāzh)

Lesson 232.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

sōūgh (sūf)	men āg'e rīē (men āzh'e rȳ)
myrrh (mēr)	ci ce rō'ne (chē che- or sīs'e-)
suāvē (swāv)	chēv'aux-de-frišē (shēv'o de frēz)
shew (shō)	pāp'ier-mä čhē (pāp'yā mä shā)
strew (strū)	dē eōl le té' (dā kol le tā')
boȳffē (bōof)	tiē-dōȳ loȳ reux' (tīk dōō lōō rōō')
nōm (nōng)	vēr mī cēl'lī (-chēl'lī or -sēl'lī)
elōūgh (klūf)	sū per fī'ciēs (sū per fīsh'ēz)
née (nā)	rā tion ā'le (rāsh un ā'le)
għat (gawt)	ħā bit u é (ä bit ū ā')
erēūx (krū)	ħāl le lū'jāħ (ħāl le lū'yā)

Lesson 233.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

bu <small>ʂ</small> ' <i>ʃ</i> ness (b <small>iz</small> 'nes)	r <small>ö</small> q' <i>ɥ</i> e laur <small>ɛ</small> (r <small>ö</small> k'e l <small>ö</small> r)
œolo nel (k <small>û</small> r'nel)	s <small>ä</small> e'ri f <small>î</small> ç <small>ɛ</small> (s <small>ä</small> k'r <small>î</small> f <small>î</small> z)
hau t <small>î</small> ür' (h <small>ô</small> t <small>û</small> r')	çhef'd'œuvr <small>ɛ</small> ' (sh <small>â</small> d <small>ô</small> ovr')
þd <small>ë</small> ll'i um (d <small>ë</small> ll'yum)	ës eri toir <small>ɛ</small> ' (ës k <small>ri</small> tw <small>ô</small> r')
œui r <small>ä</small> ss' (kwe r <small>ä</small> s')	belles-l <small>ë</small> t'tr <small>ë</small> s (bel l <small>ë</small> t'ter)
gauçh <small>ë</small> rj <small>ë</small> ' (g <small>ô</small> sh r <small>ë</small> ')	r <small>ë</small> s tau r <small>ä</small> nt' (r <small>ë</small> s to r <small>äng</small> ')
trœüs seu' (trœoo so')	mïgñ on ette' (mïn yon et')
g <small>û</small> n'yal <small>ɛ</small> (g <small>û</small> n'nel)	f <small>û</small> el'si à (f <small>û</small> ok'si à)
d <small>ä</small> k'lia (d <small>ä</small> l'y <small>â</small>)	re vei'l'l <small>ë</small> (re v <small>â</small> l'y <small>â</small>)
soi ree' (sw <small>ä</small> r <small>ä</small> ')	p <small>ä</small> p e térië' (p <small>ä</small> p a tr <small>ë</small> ')
s <small>ä</small> p'phir <small>ɛ</small> (s <small>ä</small> f'ir)	sur vei'l'lanç <small>ɛ</small> (-v <small>â</small> l'yans)
œog'ñae (k <small>ô</small> n'yak)	Plé'ia dës (plé'ya dëz)

Lesson 234.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

n <small>ë</small> s'cienç <small>ɛ</small> (n <small>ë</small> sh'ens)	re çh <small>ê</small> r çh <small>é</small> ' (r <small>ü</small> h sh <small>ê</small> r sh <small>â</small> ')
ba rege' (ba r <small>â</small> zh')	s <small>ô</small> bri q <small>ü</small> et' (s <small>ô</small> bre k <small>â</small> ')
diph'thong (dif'-)	âjd'-de-eamp (âd'de k <small>ö</small> ng)
sol'dier (s <small>ô</small> l'jer)	mag g <small>î</small> o're (mad j <small>ô</small> 'ra)
fôrt'ün <small>ɛ</small> (fôrt'y <small>û</small> n)	mäd <small>ɛ</small> moi şelle' (-mw <small>ä</small> z <small>ë</small> l')
neph'ew (n <small>ë</small> f'y <small>û</small> l)	fléy <small>ü</small> r-de-lj <small>ë</small> s' (fléy <small>ü</small> r de l <small>ë</small> ')
let'tuç <small>ɛ</small> (let'tis)	dëb au çh <small>ë</small> e' (dëb o sh <small>ë</small> e')
en trée' (ong trâ')	rës er v <small>ô</small> ïr' (rës er vw <small>ô</small> r')
re gîme' (r <small>â</small> zhêm')	ës tedd'föd (ës tëth'föd)
seru toir <small>ɛ</small> ' (skru tw <small>ô</small> r')	prô té gé' (prô tâ zhâ')
phy siqu <small>ɛ</small> e' (f <small>ë</small> z <small>ë</small> k')	de noy <small>ë</small> ment' (-n <small>oo</small> 'mong)



Lesson 235.

Words of irregular Pronunciation.

erī tīquē' (krī tēk')	en eōrē' (ōng kōr')
pen ʃhanₜ' (pōng shōng')	sé ənçé' (sā ǒn̄s')
çhiig'ñon (shēn'yōng)	mor ȝeau' (mor sō')
çha lēt' (sha lā')	dan ʂéūʂé' (dōng zūrz')
é lān' (ā lāng')	sang-froid' (sōng frwā')
měm'oír (měm'wor)	qūi vīvē' (kē vēv)
moú s̄iēȳr' (mo sēr')	faux pās' (fō pä')
blanc-mangé' (blo-mōnj')	bōn tōn (bōng tōng)
a men̄dē' (a mōngd')	bōn'mōt̄ (bōng'mō)
çen tīmē' (sōn tēm')	mil liēr' (mi lyā')
bīv'øuāe (bīv'wāk)	sä vant̄' (sä vōng')

Lesson 236.

Names of Men.

Chärlës	Äd'am	Här'old	Ä'så
Fränk	Äl'bert	Hěn'ry	Bäs'il
Geôrge	An'drew	Hō'mer	Äc'leb
Hüg'l	Är'thur	Í'saäe	Cē'phas
Jämës	Clär'ençë	Jā'cob	Cy'rûs
Jöb	Dä'vid	Jö'seph	Eü'gëne
Jöñ	Ed'ward	Lew'is	Fé'lix
Lükë	Ed'win	Nö'äk	Jä'bez
Märk	Éz'râ	Pät'rick	Lëøn'ard
Saj'l	Frän'çis	Pë'ter	Mö'sës
Rälp'h	Äil'bert	Will'iam	Röb'ert

Lesson 237.

Names of Men.

Hër'bert	Äb'sa lóm	Äl ex än'der
Hî'ram	Än'thö ny	Än dro nî'eus
Hör'açë	Bën'ja mîn	Bar thöl'o mew
Jä'sön	E lî'jäk	Eb en ê'zer
Jës'se	Fër'di nand	Em män'ü el
Lay'rençë	Frëd'er ick	E zë'ki el
Lë'vi	I şä'iäk (-yâ)	Jër e mî'äk
Lü'ther	Le än'der	Le ön'i das
Ös'ear	Öl'i ver	Na pö'le on
Phil'ip	Säm'ü el	The öph'i lüs
Rich'ard	Tîm'o thy	Zëek a ri'äk

Lesson 238.

Names of Women.

Ānnē	Ā'dā	Ēs'tħer	Lō'is
Blānħe	Āg'nēš	Ēu'nīçē	Lū'cy
Ēvē	Āl'içē	Ē'vā	Mā'bel
Grāçē	Ān'nā	Fān'ny	Mär'thā
Jānē	Bēr'thā	Flō'rā	Mā'ry
Jēán	Clār'ā	Frān'çes	Mȳ'rā
Kātē	Čō'rā	Āēr'trūdē	Nān'çy
Māyād	Ē'dith	Hēl'en	Rā'chel
Māy	Ēd'nā	Hān'nāħ	Rħō'dā
Pēārl	Ēl'lā	Ī'dā	Sā'rāħ
Rūth	Ēm'mā	Lājū'rā	Sū'šan

Lesson 239.

Names of Women.

Ā'my	Ād'e līnē	A mē'li ā
Bēt'sēy	A mān'dā	Ār a bē'lā
Briđg'et	Bār'ba rā	Dōr o thē'ā
Āħār'lottē	Bē'a triçē	E līz'a bēth
Čħlō'e	Dēb'o rāħ	E vān'ge līnē
Dōr'eas	E lī'zā	Fe līç'i ā
Dī'nāħ	Ēm'i ly	Frēd er ī'eā
Ēl'len	Mär'ħa ret	Āħħār ġi ān'ā
Flōr'ençē	Pris ġil'lā	Īħ a bē'lā
Ja nēt'	Re bēe'eā	La vīn'i ā
Rō'sā	Su šān'nā	Vie tō'ri ā

Lesson 240.

Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing.

<i>A.</i> or <i>Ans.</i> , Answer.	<i>Bro.</i> , Brother.
<i>A. B.</i> , Bachelor of Arts.	<i>C. H.</i> , Court-House.
<i>A. C.</i> , or <i>B. C.</i> , Before Christ. [our Lord.	<i>Co.</i> , Company; County.
<i>A. D.</i> , In the year of	<i>C. O. D.</i> , Collect on delivery.
<i>A. M.</i> , Master of Arts; Before noon; In the year of the world.	<i>Cr.</i> , Credit. [ity.
<i>Bart.</i> , Baronet.	<i>D. D.</i> , Doctor of Divinity.
<i>Bbl.</i> , Barrel; barrels.	<i>Do.</i> , or <i>ditto</i> , The same.
<i>B. L.</i> , Bachelor of Laws.	<i>Dr.</i> , Doctor; Debtor.
	<i>e. g.</i> (<i>exempli gratia</i>), For example.

Lesson 241.

Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing.

<i>Ed.</i> , Editor; Edition.	<i>H. B. M.</i> , Her Britannic Majesty.
<i>Eng.</i> , England; English.	<i>Hhd.</i> , Hogshead.
<i>Esq.</i> , Esquire. [forth.	<i>H. R.</i> , House of Representatives.
<i>Etc.</i> (<i>et cetera</i>), And so	<i>Ibid.</i> , In the same place.
<i>Fri.</i> , Friday.	<i>Id.</i> (<i>idem</i>), The same.
<i>Fahr.</i> , Fahrenheit.	<i>i. e.</i> (<i>id est</i>), That is.
<i>F. R. S.</i> , Fellow of the Royal Society.	<i>Jas.</i> , James.
<i>Gen.</i> , General; Genesis.	<i>Jun.</i> or <i>Jr.</i> , Junior.
<i>Gov.</i> , Governor.	<i>Lat.</i> , Latitude.
<i>G. P. O.</i> , General Post-Office.	<i>Lb.</i> , Pound; pounds.

Lesson 242.

Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing.

<i>LL. D.</i> , Doctor of Laws.	<i>Mrs.</i> , Mistress.
<i>Long.</i> , Longitude.	<i>N.</i> , North.
<i>L. S.</i> , Place of the Seal.	<i>N. A.</i> , North America.
<i>M.</i> , Monsieur. [gress.	<i>MS.</i> , Manuscript.
<i>M. C.</i> , Member of Con-	<i>No.</i> , Number. [notice.
<i>Mon.</i> , Monday. [cine.	<i>N. B.</i> (nota bene), Take
<i>M. D.</i> , Doctor of Medi-	<i>pp.</i> , Pages.
<i>Messrs.</i> , Gentlemen.	<i>Per.</i> , By the. [ternoon.
<i>M. P.</i> , Member of Par-	<i>P. M.</i> , Postmaster; Af-
liament.	<i>P. O.</i> , Post-Office.
<i>Mr.</i> , Mister; Master.	<i>Prof.</i> , Professor.

Lesson 243.

Abbreviations used in Writing and Printing.

<i>P. S.</i> , Postscript.	<i>St.</i> , Saint; Street.
<i>Pub. Doc.</i> , Public Doc- ument.	<i>Sun.</i> , Sunday.
<i>Pxt.</i> , He painted it.	<i>Supt.</i> , Superintendent.
<i>Sc.</i> , He engraved it.	<i>Thurs.</i> , Thursday.
<i>Q. M.</i> , Quartermaster.	<i>Tues.</i> , Tuesday.
<i>Rec'd.</i> , Received.	<i>V.</i> , <i>vid.</i> , or <i>vide</i> , See.
<i>Rev.</i> , Reverend.	<i>Viz.</i> (videlicet), Namely.
<i>S.</i> , Shilling; South.	<i>Vol.</i> , Volume.
<i>S. A.</i> , South America.	<i>Vs.</i> (versus), Against.
<i>Sat.</i> , Saturday.	<i>Wed.</i> , Wednesday.
<i>Sen.</i> , Senior; Senator.	<i>W. I.</i> , West Indies.
	<i>Wt.</i> , Weight.

Lesson 244.

Abbreviations of the States, with their Pronunciation.

<i>Ala.</i> , Äl a bā'mā.	<i>Ia.</i> , Ī'o wā.
<i>Ark.</i> , Är kān'sas.	<i>Kan.</i> , Kān'sas.
<i>Cal.</i> , Ēäl i fōr'nī à.	<i>Ky.</i> , Ken tück'y.
<i>Col.</i> or <i>Colo.</i> , Ēöl o rä'do.	<i>Lou.</i> or <i>La.</i> , Lōy i ši á'nā.
<i>Conn.</i> or <i>Ct.</i> , Ēon nēçt'-i eut.	<i>Mass.</i> , Mās sa chū'setts.
<i>Del.</i> , Dēl'a wārē.	<i>Md.</i> , Mā'ry land.
<i>Flor.</i> or <i>Fla.</i> , Flōr'i dā.	<i>Me.</i> , Mājñg.
<i>Geo.</i> or <i>Ga.</i> , Géôr'gī à.	<i>Mich.</i> , Mǐch'i gān.
<i>Ill.</i> , Īl lī nois'.	<i>Minn.</i> , Min ne sō'tā.
<i>Ind.</i> , Īn dī än'ā.	<i>Miss.</i> , Mīs sis sīp'pī.
	<i>Mo.</i> , Mīs sōy'rī.

Lesson 245.

Abbreviations of the States, with their Pronunciation.

<i>Neb.</i> , Ne brās'kā.	<i>R. I.</i> , R̄kōdē Īsl'and.
<i>N. C.</i> , Nōrth Ēär o lī'nā.	<i>S. C.</i> , South Ēär o lī'nā.
<i>N. H.</i> , New Hāmp'-shirē.	<i>Tenn.</i> , Tēn nes sēe'.
<i>N. J.</i> , New Jēr'séy.	<i>Tex.</i> , Tēx'as.
<i>Nev.</i> , Ne vä'dā.	<i>Uh.</i> , U'täk (yōō'tä).
<i>N. Y.</i> , New Yôrk.	<i>U. S. A.</i> , U nī'ted Stātēs of A mēr'i eā.
<i>Or.</i> , Ör'e gōn.	<i>Va.</i> , Vīr gīn'i à.
<i>O.</i> , O hī'o.	<i>Vt.</i> , Ver mönt'.
<i>Pa.</i> or <i>Penn.</i> , Pēnn syl-vā'nī à.	<i>Wis.</i> , Wis eōn'sin.
	<i>W. Va.</i> , Wēst Vīr gīn'i à.

Lesson 246.

American and Foreign Geographical Names.

Al'ba ny	Bä'den	Ál le g̥k̥é'ny
Ayr (ár)	Bal'ti mōré	Á'si á (á'shí á)
Aulne (ón)	Bor deaux' (-dó')	Çin çin nä'tí
Bös'ton	Chi ea'gó	Éú phrā'tēš
Chey' enne'	Čai'ro	Hä wai'i
Maín	Čey'lon	Pál'es tīngé
Mo bíle'	I'ser (é'zer)	Phil a děl'phi á
Pau (pō)	Mad ríd'	Pýr'e nēš
Saóné	Mil waj'kee	Széğ ed in'
Sejné	Mon tä'ná	Vi én'ná
Tkaméš (témz)	New Ór'leans	Wash'ing tón

Lesson 247.

Other Geographical Names of frequent Mispronunciation.

Guanaxuato (g̥wä nä hwä'to)	Aube (ób)
Poughkeepsie (pō kíp'sí)	Caen (kön)
Worcester (wōos'ter)	Dieppe (dyěp)
Youghiogheny (yōh'ho gā'ní)	Foix (fwä)
Newfoundland (nū'fund land)	Joux (zhoo)
Chuquisaca (choō ke sä'kä)	Lisle (lēl)
Guatemala (g̥a te mä'lá)	Moux (moo)
Winnipiseogee (-pis sōk'ki)	Oude (owd)
Venezuela (ven ē zwē'lá)	Sioux (sōō)
Altamaha (al ta ma h̥á')	Thau (tō)
Chautauqua (sha ta'kwà)	Y (í)

Lesson 248.

OF CHARACTERS USED IN PUNCTUATION.

A *Comma* [,] denotes the slightest degree of separation between the elements of a sentence.

A *Semicolon* [;] denotes a degree of separation somewhat greater than that indicated by a comma.

A *Colon* [:] marks a still greater degree of separation than a semicolon.

A *Period* [.] usually indicates the close of a sentence.

The *Interrogation Point* [?] is used at the end of a question.

The *Exclamation Point* [!] denotes astonishment or other emotion.

A *Hyphen* [-] is used to join words or syllables.

A *Dash* [—] marks a sudden break or stop in a sentence.

A *Parenthesis* [()] includes words which might be left out without injuring the sense.

Brackets [] inclose words, etc., intended to explain or rectify what precedes or follows.

An *Apostrophe* ['] indicates the omission of one or more letters; or denotes the possessive case.

Quotation Marks [" "] show that the passage included, is taken from some other author.

OF CAPITAL LETTERS.

A *Capital* should begin: (1) the first word of every sentence, and of every line of poetry; (2) proper names of persons, places, months, and days; (3) all appellations of the Deity; (4) titles of honor; (5) names of things personified; (6) names denoting the race or nation of individuals; (7) adjectives derived from proper names; (8) the first word of a direct quotation or speech; (9) the principal words in the titles of books; (10) words denoting important events, the chief subject of a composition, etc. (11) The pronoun *I* and the interjection *O* are always capitals.



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